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NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

I.	CHINA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
II.	EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
III.	SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
IV.	EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged
V.	NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include: Middle East & South Asia Review Inter-Arab Affairs Islamic Affairs Palestinian Affairs OPEC Affairs South Asian Regional Affairs Arab Africa Algeria Chad Egypt Libya Mauritania Morocco Sudan Tunisia Western Sahara Arabian Peninsula Bahrain Kuwait Oman PDRY Qatar Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates Yemen Arab Republic Iraq Israel Jordan Lebanon Syria South Asia Afghanistan Bangladesh India Iran Maldives Nepal & Bhutan Pakistan Sri Lanka
VI.	LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged

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USSR FISH INDUSTRY MINISTER HOLDS TALKS

AU191859 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Apr 87 p 6

[Text] Burgas, 15 April (BTA) -- The prospects for further cooperation in various fields of the fish industry were discussed at the talks held here today between Nikolay Kotlyar, USSR minister of the fish industry, with leaders of the "Fisheries" Economic Trust.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the results achieved in cooperation in deep-sea and freshwater industrial fishing.

A program was signed for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in the field of fisheries until the year 2000. It provides for further improvements in direct production and scientific-technical links.

ATANASOV TO VISIT SOVIET UNION 'END OF APRIL'

AU201618 Sofia BTA in English 1554 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Sofia, April 20 (BTA) -- An agreement has been reached for the official visit of friendship of Mr. Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the Soviet Union, which was postponed earlier, to take place by the end of April this year.

MSZMP SECRETARY VISITS, MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

Zhivkov Receives Szuros

AU141534 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Secretariat of the MSZMP, who is on a working visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee.

The meeting, which took place in a comradely atmosphere, was attended by Comrade Dimitur Stanishev and Hungarian Ambassador to Bulgaria Gyula Gyovai.

Stanishev Briefs Visitor

AU151331 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Matyas Szuros, MSZMP Central Committee Secretary, paid a working visit to our country at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee. He was received by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary. Matyas Szuros met Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary. Talks took place between the guest and BCP Central Committee Secretary Dimitur Stanishev. They briefed each other on the situation in the two countries and on the tasks solved by the BCP and the MSZMP in implementing the decisions of their recent congresses. It was stressed that the BCP and the MSZMP will further make a real contribution to raising friendship, and cooperation between Bulgaria and Hungary to a new qualitative level. Mutual willingness was expressed to apply new and progressive forms of economic and political cooperation on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

The sides stressed the necessity of new political thinking and a bold new approach while reviewing the international situation. The constructive proposals of the USSR and the other countries of the Warsaw Pact are an example of this approach. These proposals aim at removing the threat of a nuclear war.

The talks took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and with the total unity of the two parties' positions.

EDUCATION MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN GDR 14-17 APR

AU171419 Sofia BTA in English 1304 GMT 17 Apr 87

["Bulgaria-GDR: Cooperation in Education" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Berlin, April 17 (BTA corr.) -- Prof Ilcho Dimitrov, Bulgaria's minister of national education paid a visit to the GDR from April 14 through 17. His meetings at the Council of Ministers of the GDR and at the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) discussed important aspects of bilateral cooperation in the field of education.

The Bulgarian minister had talks with Dr. H.C. Margot Honecker, minister of education of the GDR, Mr. Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the SED, Mr. Werner Krolikowski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the SED and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, and Prof Hans-Joachim Boehme, minister for higher and technical education of the GDR. The talks gave a high assessment to cooperation in education and in the training of cadres and joint scientific developments of the universities of the two countries in particular.

The talks stressed that the raising of the efficiency of cooperation between the higher educational establishments of the two countries plays an important role in the intensification of the national economy and in the successful implementation of the Comprehensive Programme for Scientific and Technological Progress of the CMEA member-states up to the year 2000.

TSANOV RECEIVES ROMANIAN TRANSPORTATION MINISTER

Sign Protocol, Program

AU102010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Sofia, AGERPRES 10/4/1987 -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, Georgi Atanasov, received Pavel Aron, Romanian minister of transport and telecommunication, now visiting Sofia. Possibilities to develop further the bilateral collaboration in transport were examined. During his Bulgarian visit, the Romanian minister and Vasil Tsanov, Bulgarian minister of transport, signed a protocol and a long-term programme between Romania and Bulgaria on railway and road transport in 1990.

Document Covers Cargo, Permits

AU151130 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Apr 87 p 8

[Text] Two documents which determine the directions of developing cooperation between

The long-range program envisages coordinating the measures related to improving the transportation of railroad cargoes between the two countries and an increase in the scope of transit traffic. This will be accomplished through the introduction of a uniform tariff policy and improving the organization of transportation along the main railroad directions, by paying special attention to the transportation of transit cargoes, which can be easily unloaded. The volume of goods transported in containers and pallets will increase. Improving the technological process at the border railroad stations in order to decrease the period of processing and downtime of the passenger and cargo trains is also envisaged.

The document devotes important space to the issue of providing the Nikopol-Turnu Magurele hydrotechnical complex with railraod and highway connections. The sides will act in a coordinated manner during the construction of the connections.

The system of exchanging permits will be simplified during the road transportation of passengers and cargoes. The shipment between the two countries, as well as joint shipment to third countries will be activated. The specialization and production sharing in repair activities in the two kinds of transportation will be expanded. Roads leading to exit points for crossing state borders will be reconstructed and modernized after appropriate coordination.

During the talks, on which Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation, and Pavel Aron, Romania's minister of transportation and telecommunications, signed a protocol, a special attention was paid to the necessity of the accelerated introduction of the scientific-technical novelties in practice.

The ceremony of signing the document was attended by Vasile Pungan, Romanian ambassador to Bulgaria.

TRADE MINISTER KHRISTOV LEADS DELEGATION TO IRAN

For reportage on a visit to Iran by a delegation led by Foreign Trade Minister Khristo Khristov, including his meetings with Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh and Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, see the Iran section of the 15 April South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

WAGE 'LEVELING' SEEN AS BARRIER TO PROGRESS

AU131141 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 3 Apr 87 p 4

[Ivan Vladimirov article: "Is the Compromise -- Equal Wages for Unequal Labor -- Inevitable?"]

[Excerpts] Whenever we talk about leveling we imagine some form of social injustice. People may work in a different way, their work, efforts may differ, but their wages are the same. Differences in regards to the intensity and complexity of production operations are not accounted for and individual productivity resulting from a workers' individual skills and knowledge is neglected. Material incentives are not linked to greater labor efforts and better working and technological discipline. In other words, we consider leveling a violation of the basic principles of distribution under socialism, which links workers' wages with the quantity and quality of labor effort invested.

Actually, leveling means formalism manifested in a sector in which it should least exist. This is so because this sector is the basis of society, upon which not only the material well-being of society but all other social relations are based. This formalism, however, exists regardless of our desire and efforts to stop it, or at least to restrict it to a minimum. [passage omitted]

Under conditions of production stress, when every worker rushes to increase the amount of work, this amount can no longer be individually assessed. This is one of the objective reasons likely to undermine all good intentions directed against leveling.

There is another reason that operates with no less destructive force. It involves the shortage of manpower. As noted, this situation can arise under stressful circumstances -- such as irregular deliveries, unforeseen-accidents, and so forth. [passage omitted] Production must go on, the machines must operate, but someone must stand behind the machines. Against the background of an extensive production increase it is obvious that every production increase is achieved by means of the expansion of equipment and manpower. There is a shortage of manpower, so what is to be done? Manpower must be recruited and preserved. The worker must be kept in his job, regardless of whether his work is good or bad, whether he is disciplined or not. Employing a bad worker is a bad business -- he spoils quality, he produces substandard goods, he disturbs the production process, and has a negative influence on other workers. Without him, however, things are even worse in certain cases because the machine remains inactive, there is no amortization, and no production at all. This is a threat that troubles the economic management and management is therefore ready to compromise. The most important compromise relates to workers wages. [passage omitted]

Leveling in the wages sector is the result of very strained production. It is a stress reaction, which in the case of an already damaged organism is likely to involve further complications. The economic manager compelled by circumstance, to use wages as a means of keeping workers in their jobs inevitably has a negative impact on the cadres sector. [passage omitted]

Leveling should by no means be regarded as an expression of socialist type of social equality. The struggle against leveling calls for revolutionary change in the approach to the issue. The economic manager must be aware that problems cannot be resolved through compromises in wages and the mechanical leveling of objectively unequal quantities. There is another way. It leads to the most efficient use of manpower in a given situation and to the aspiration to achieve production results with as few people as possible. [passage omitted] It is necessary to restructure the thinking and behavior of economic management to achieve this goal. This restructuring is already supported by the new Labor Code and Code on Economic Activities. [passage omitted]

The most important thing to remember today is the need to not underestimate the negative effect of leveling. It is an obstacle to acceleration and a barrier against the creative energies of working people. Regardless of the arguments supporting any kind of leveling, the arguments against it are much stronger and much more numerous.

BRIEFS

SHIPS FOR SOVIET UNION -- The Soviet flag was hoisted in a festive ceremony on the first ship which the Ruse shipbuilding workers commissioned in 1987 for the Soviet Union; the ship was officially handed over to the Soviet Sudoimport all-union trust. The ship is one of a series of 3,000-ton highly automated vessels which supply fuel and oil to the ships of the Black Sea technical fleet. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 31 Mar 87 AU]

JAKES DISCUSSES RESTRUCTURING, DEVELOPMENT

LD161904 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Representatives of the media this afternoon had a meeting with Comrade Milos Jakes at the journalists' club in Prague. The subject of the regular Wednesday journalists' meeting today was the conclusions of the fifth session of the CPCZ Central Committee. At the beginning of the meeting, Comrade Jakes referred to the visit by Mikhail Gorbachev, the highest Soviet representative, to Czechoslovakia. All the official talks and conversations with the working people and citizens during the visit confirmed that socioeconomic development cannot be accelerated in Czechoslovakia either, without fundamental restructuring not just in the economy, but throughout society. Comrade Milos Jakes went on to emphasize once again that science and technology must be the decisive driving force in this respect, and they must focus on the main problems of the national economy, especially the immediate practical application of the results of the science and research infrastructure.

Comrade Jakes replied to a number of questions, including some posed by the television news editors:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified TV news editor] In connection with the drawing up of a new bill on socialist enterprise, what ideas are taking shape to simplify the management system -- I am thinking in particular of the possible discontinuation of some head offices?

[Jakes] The expectations are that some economic production units may be disbanded, some enterprises may be given independent status, and some small production enterprises may be given independent status, and some small production enterprises may be established if this is desirable. These matters, I would say, are still at the discussion stage, because we are also looking for ways to democratize participation, and strengthen the influence of the working people in the selection of cadres, their election, and so on. All these matters are under discussion, so I cannot yet say how things are going to turn out, because no decisions have yet been made. However, I personally think that if the work collective becomes dependent on the output it actually produces instead of on the concessions won somewhere by the senior management, in terms of some investment granted for nothing in return, a softening of the plan, or the writing off of losses -- if it becomes dependent on that then there cannot possibly be any disadvantage in functionaries being elected. Perhaps at first there will be mistakes, but in the long term everyone will have an interest in revenue, and in ensuring that the enterprise is headed by a responsible and highly exacting manager who will ensure that the enterprise operates in such a way, and that the foremen will run their shops in such a way, that the people achieve good earnings. Without this economic pressure, however, this probably would not be feasible because under present conditions, if people had the choice, most of them would choose someone who lets them do whatever they like. Let them work wherever and whenever they want to, tolerates shoddy production and covers it from other resources, and so on and so forth. A change in these conditions, however, will inevitably bring about a change in the views of such people. [end recording]

A lively discussion at the journalists' club developed on the question of international cooperation, and there was talk of the willingness of senior managers to change ingrained procedures.

Answers More Readers' Questions

AU171046 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Apr 87 p 3

[Third and last installment of answers given by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, to questions sent in by RUDE PRAVO and Bratislava PRAVDA readers: "On Current Problems of Scientific and Technical Development"]

[Text] On Saturday, 28 March, and Saturday, 4 April, we published the first two parts of a "long-distance press conference," in which Comrade Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, answered questions from RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA readers concerning current problems of scientific and technical development. From the large number of questions sent in, the two editorial offices selected mainly those that are of crucial importance from the viewpoint of implementing the conclusions of the Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Session. Many questions were repetitious and it was also impossible to respond to questions that arrived late. Today we published the third and last part of the answers.

Engineer Lumir Veprek, Decin: Why do we not deal with the problems of the CEMA countries' economic mechanism jointly, in a single creative collective? That would allow us to select the most competent experts.

[Jakes] All member states make their suggestions im preparing the restructuring of the mechanism of socialist economic integration and the CEMA activity. On the basis of these suggestions the best specialists from all member countries -- economic experts, managers, and scientists -- draw up the relevant proposals for the negotiations of CEMA agencies. Representatives of Czechoslovakia also take an active part in this work.

I. Macho, Pardubice: Are there any plans for further improvement in the activity of the Research Service agency?

[Jakes] We are planning, first and foremost, to expand the authority of the State Commission for Scientific-Technical Development and Investment Promotion, especially with regard to the acquistion and economical use of technical instruments. The flexibility of its foreign trade activity in ensuring the needs of the scientific-research base will be enhanced; this will also include simplified administrative procedures for the procurement of appliances and materials needed for research. The state commission must also see to improved supplies of domestically manufactured appliances and materials to science and research.

F. Srba, Rovne: What will be done to ensure that workers are adequately informed about the restructuring of the economic mechanism?

[Jakes] The principles of restructuring have already been published in the press. The comprehensive document and the draft bill on the socialist enterprise will be published as well.

The senior managerial personnel, trade union and youth organizations, and branches of the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society now shoulder a great responsibility for explaining to the working people the purpose of the measures being prepared and, in particular, how they become evident in their enterprise, at their place of work. [paragraph continues]

Everyone must realize that the impact of restructuring will not be automatic, but that, by means of economic instruments, it should bring pressure to bear on enforcing good quality work, improving the utilization of all production inputs, and, above all, evaluating and rewarding every enterprise, workshop, and individual according to actual results. The course of the preparation and implementation of restructuring will be broadly expounded in the information media and a broad exchange of experiences acquired during the ongoing experiments will take place.

The CPCZ Central Commitee wants citizens to be informed broadly and truthfully; they must be informed not only about what is going on in the center but also about the affairs of their plant and village.

V. Kron, Brno: Can we be satisfied with the degree of qualification of the scientific-research staff?

[Jakes] Generally speaking, we have a strong scientific-research base, many representatives of which do not trail behind top world standards in their field. Of course, there are also those who only "ride along," so to speak. The important thing is that their qualifications be fully used. Results confirm that a number of shortcomings persist in this area. It is up to the supervisory personnel of individual institutes, laboratories, and other workplaces to enforce in the sections entrusted to them an atmosphere of great exactingness and productivity, to ensure a systematic review of the work results of all employees, and to reward individual employees accordingly. To raise the standards of the science and research staff, we foresee the introduction of certification procedures, which will verify whether the employee concerned copes with the tasks assigned to him and whether he can retain his post. The most talented scientists and researchers must be furnished good comprehensive conditions for their future professional growth.

O. Gajdosik, Zilina: What will be the role of industrial design under the conditions of the economic mechanism's restructuring? Are the forms in which industrial design is applied commensurate with the conditions of the new mode of economic thinking?

[Jakes] Industrial design is, and will increasingly be, one of the factors determining the quality of products. We must admit that our mass produced goods lag behind in this respect. The role of industrial design will therefore further increase under the new conditions because the marketability and also the price of a product hinges also on its outward appearance and functionality. Enterprises, economic production units, and research institutes will thus have to ponder ways of making a more effective use of industrial design. It will also be necessary to devote attention to the training of new specialists in this field.

Jaromir Bohdal, Havlickuv Brod: We ascribe to engineering the crucial role in the process of economic intensification. Why is this so, and in which direction will engineering develop henceforth?

[Jakes] Without engineering, it would be possible neither to modernize our production base nor to meet requirements for a high standard of products for the domestic market, capital investment, and export markets. Engineering is the main bearer of scientific and technical advances and determines the equipment of the other branches of the national economy with advanced technology. Engineering products are also our main export article. From all of this follows the essential need, and also feasibility, of rapidly attaining world standards with respect to technical and economic specifications and the quality of our machinery. This calls for a contraction of the range of products manufactured by our engineering by way of cooperation and specialization, especially with the USSR.

The task has been assigned to the principal bodies of the engineering sectors and to other responsible agencies and organizations that new products in all our progressive engineering branches must be up to the world standard by the year 1993. In the interest of achieving this goal, we must give priority to a differentiated modernization of engineering while carrying out essential structural changes. We must concentrate on branches that have a high proportion of added labor, are less material- and energy-intensive, have a high standard in our country, and for the development of which we have good conditions in the scientific base and in people's qualifications. These branches include comprehensively automated and robot-equipped flexible manufacturing systems, precision mechanics, some areas of microelectronics, and the like, which also ensues from the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of CEMA Member Countries Through the Year 2000. This means that we will have to severely limit or completely phase out some branches and ensure our needs through higher exports as well as imports. That is why we attribute great importance to cooperation and specialization in manufacturing with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries.

Engineer Pavel Miler, Trencin: What will be the position of economic research in scientific-technical development? What will happen to research tasks in economics, which require no material inputs, and how will the financial motivation of researchers in this field be handled?

[Jakes] Economic theory has always held and continues to hold an important place in the development of scientific knowledge. The solution of tasks in scientific-technical development always has an economic aspect because the role of science and technology is to contribute to greater efficiency. This economic aspect must be respected. That is why economists should be present at workplaces concerned with research and technological development. Economic research plays a particularly important role in preparing the restructuring of the economic mechanism, formulating long-term forecasts for the development of our society, and dealing with issues connected with developing the international socialist division of labor. Naturally, the results of economic research cannot yield immediate economic returns; however, they are of strategic cognitive significance. Planning and management are impossible without them. The reponsible economists have been charged with specific tasks in accordance with the state plan of basic research.

The issue of material incentives lies fully within the authority of the research organizations' managerial personnel. It is up to them to ensure that the appropriated financial resources, which are considerable, are used in harmony with the specific contribution of individual employees.

Engineer Libor Snoha, Bratislava: Will enterprises continue shifting the ineffectiveness of fixed assets of their insufficient utilization on society, or will the technical standard and the effectiveness of fixed assets be reflected in the creation of wage resources and in the remuneration of collectives?

[Jakes] This question is really very topical -- above all from the viewpoint of the intensification of the national economy. The degree of the utilization of fixed assets has a direct influence on the effectiveness of production and thus also on the creation of wage resources. Therefore, the restructuring of the economic mechanism puts much more effective pressure on the fixed assets to be not only modern and efficient, but also to be maximally utilized.

Achieving the turn in the utililization of fixed assets requires, above all, increasing the number of shifts worked [smennost], which has been in recent years for all practical purposes stagnating in the CSSR on the average on the 1.33 level, despite the fact that afternoon and night shifts pay more. [paragraph continues]

One of the measures aimed at improving the situation in this respect is that centrally distributed investment resources not be allocated to organizations which are inadequately utilizing their fixed assets. At the same time it is necessary to liquidate ineffective assets in a planned manner.

We count on creating conditions which will more efficiently stimulate economic organizations to make a better use of their fixed assets by means of a system of remittances of by paying to employees on shift work. The planned system of remittances, too, will make it possible to impose sanctions for insufficient utilization of fixed assets.

Engineer Vaclav Potocek, Candidate of Sciences, Prague 5: Are concrete measures being prepared which would improve the social situation of young university-level students working in science and research? I mean measures which would effectively motivate to more active work for society.

[Jakes] These problems, too, were discussed at the Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Session, and the submitted proposals will be assessed by appropriate agencies.

Engineer Magdalena Bakosova, Bratislava: What measures are being planned for environment protection funding?

[Jakes] The public has already been informed that on the basis of the conclusions of the 17th congress Kcs17 billion have been earmarked for so-called ecological projects in this 5-year period. National committees and also enterprises can make use of additional resources, for example by pooling finances for improving environment in cities and other places, and alot can be done also in action "Z" [community self-help].

The decisive attention in the current stage is being devoted to ensuring the purity of waters. Regarding emissions, these will be reduced, in particular, by changed fuel resources, by burning less coal, by going over to the utilization of nuclear energy and gas. Desulphurization equipment is being put in in some installations. At the same time it is necessary to demand a much greater degree of responsibility and discipline in all places; many issues could be effectively resolved even today. For example, in agriculture or in handling liquid fuels there are many situations which seriously harm environment.

LENART ATTENDS CPSL MEETING, NEW OFFICIAL ELECTED

LD162021 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] The implementation of the resolutions of the eighth session of the CPCZ Central Committee on scientific and technical development in the West Slovak region and the future tasks in this sphere were discussed today in Bratislava at a session of the West Slovak regional CPSL Committee. The session was attended by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, who spoke highly of the report that was delivered, which drew attention to the first encouraging results in the application of science and technology in intensifying the region's economy.

The discussion was followed by elections. The Presidium of the West Slovak Regional Party Committee released Ignac Janak, the leading secretary of the West Slovak Regional CPSL Committee, from the posts of member of the Presidium and member of the Secretariat of the West Slovak Regional CPSL Committee in connection with his election to the post of secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. The Presidium of the West Slovak Regional CPSL Committee elected Ivan Knotek as the new leading secretary of the West Slovak Regional CPSL Committee.

CHURCHES CALL FOR 'PRESERVATION OF PEACE'

AU151043 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Apr 87 p 4

[CTK report: "Declaration by the Committee of Church and Religious Officials of the CSSR"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A session of the Committee of Church and Religious Officials of the CSSR, which associates representatives of all churches and religious communities, schools of divinity, and ecumenical and peace groups of the churches, was held in the Palace of Culture on Thursday [9 April]. The committee was established 4 years ago as an expression of the Czechoslovak churches' activity in support of the conclusions of the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War.

The committee dealt with the international political aspects of the efforts to preserve peaceful outer space. At the close of its session, which was held on the eve of the 26th anniversary of the first manned space flight, it adopted a declaration in which it protests nuclear weapons and everything that poses a threat to peace in the world, and calls on believers to give their support to the preservation of peace on earth and in space. The committee condemns the United States' militaristic plans in this area, particularly the SDI program. The declaration states, among other things: "We are grateful to everyone seeking a peaceful solution to the present problems of the world. That is why we received with joy the conclusions of the Moscow peace forum 'For a World Without Nuclear Weapons, for the Survival of Mankind.' Also, speaking in our name, at the forum religious figures from all over the world formulated a program, the implementation of which would initiate a new era in the history of the human race.

"It will be an era of peace because fear will disappear and man, provided with new courage, will use the gains of technology to make the earth, our beautiful planet, a beloved home for new human generations. Toward these new generations we feel obligated to make sure not only that there are people to whom to address the greeting 'Peace Be Upon You,' but that a single answer to it is forthcoming: 'Peace Upon Everyone'."

BRIEFS

PEACE MOVEMENTS CONFER -- Dobris (CTK) A consultative meeting of representatives of the peace movements from Belgium, the GDR, the Netherlands, the FRG, the USSR, Great Britain, and the CSSR was held on 12 April in Dobris at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee. Among other things, the meeting expressed appreciation of the new Soviet proposals presented by M. Gorbachev in Prague, made several proposals on further developing mutual bilateral and multilateral cooperation, and appealed to E. Shevardnadze and G. Shultz to promote the speedy signing of the proposed agreement, thus fulfilling the demand of most Europeans. The meeting noted with satisfaction that the U.S. and USSR Governments have shown the willingness and initiative to come to an agreement, thus opening the path toward the denuclearization of Europe. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Apr 87 p 2 AU]

OFFICIAL MEETS U.S. CONGRESSMAN FOR TALKS 13 APR

AU210811 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Apr 87 pp 1-2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- Herbert Krolikowski, GDR state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs, met with Congressman William Lehman of the U.S. House of Representatives for a talk on Tuesday [13 April]. The talk centered on the issues concerning the international political development and the prospects for bilateral relations. The participants expressed the view that in the nuclear age nothing is more important than preserving peace. They spoke in favor of developing a peaceful coexistence between the GDR and the United States to the advantage of both sides and in the interest of safeguarding peace.

The U.S. congressman was received on the same day by Klaus Gysi, state secrretary for church affairs, for an exchange of views. Klaus Gysi stressed the joint national responsibility of Marxists and believers for the preservation of peace. The great consensus regarding this central issue of human existence does not depend in the least on whether the correct political consequences have been drawn from the lessons of the fascist holocaust and on the fact that the GDR made the demand that war should never again emanate from German soil its political maxim.

According to William Lehman's assessment, the relations between state and church in the GDR are a symbol of committed peace policy, including the implementation of human rights and religious freedom.

HONECKER, USSR'S BESSMERTNYKH, REVIEW MOSCOW TALKS

LD201402 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1256 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 20 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, representative of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, today for a briefing on the course and results of the Moscow negotiations with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz.

Erich Honecker emphasized the extraordinary interest with which these negotiations had been followed in the GDR. The GDR fully and totally supports Mikhail Gorbachev's new initiatives on all key issues of arms limitation and disarmament, as presented in Prague and Moscow.

The two sides agreed that immediately concluding an agreement on eliminating Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe would be the first genuine and extremely important step toward launching the process of halting the nuclear arms race and of reducing nuclear weapons. Erich Honecker underlined that as the USSR has made extreme concessions toward the United States and its Western European allies, including concessions on operational and tactical missiles having a range of 500-1,000 kms, all objections to the zero-option proposed by the USSR have now been removed.

The GDR has a natural security interest in seeing that the operational and tactical missiles in Europe are removed completely. Therefore, it resolutely objects to endeavors to reply to the USSR offer with plans for "counterarmament" by NATO, and to build up a nuclear potential in Western Europe, which would represent a qualitative new threat to GDR security.

To support the process of reducing and eliminating nuclear arms in Europe through an agreement on medium-range and operational and tactical missiles, the GDR calls for the most stringent verification measues, from which it would not exclude its own territory. The initiative for a nuclear-free corridor, proposed jointly with the CSSR, will continue to be pursued intensively. The GDR considers it extremely important there be no delay in the search for an agreement on a substantial reduction and eventual elimination of strategic arms, and that, in this connection, any arms deployment in space would be prohibited.

Erich Honecker expressed his thanks for Aleksandr Bessmertnykh's detailed briefing on the course of the talks in Moscow, which had substantially improved conditions for achieving rapid progress at the Soviet-U.S. negotiations.

The meeting was attended for the GDR by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Ambassador Ernst Krabatsch, and for the USSR by Ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov.

BULGARIAN EDUCATION MINISTER TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

Meets With Krolikowski

AU191425 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Apr 87 p 2

[Excerpts] East Berlin (ADN) — Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Ilcho Dimitrov, minister of national education of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for a friendly talk on Wednesday [15 April].

Werner Krolikowski and Ilcho Dimitrov honored the high level of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two friendly countries, also in the area of higher secondary education. The participants briefed each other on the experiences and results in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress in the GDR and the 13th BCP Congress in Bulgaria. [passage omitted]

It was stressed that ever closer cooperation of the higher secondary schools and the research institutions of the combines is necessary to put research results into practice more quickly and to utilize them comprehensively for the national economy.

The talk was attended by Hans-Joachim Boehme, minister of university and technical school matters, and Petur Mezhdurechki, Bulgarian ambassador to the GDR. [passage omitted]

Discusses Schools With Hager

AU191424 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Ilcho Dimitrov, minister of national education of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for a friendly talk on Tuesday [14 April]. [paragraph continues]

The participants briefed each other on the tasks of the education sector after the 11th SED Congress and the 13th BCP Congress, in particular about the further development of higher secondary and technical education in line with the social requirements in the GDR and Bulgaria. They honored the good results achieved in cooperation and expressed their conviction that the higher secondary schools in the GDR and Bulgaria will make an increasing contribution to the development of socialism through education, training, and research. The talk was attended by Petur Mezhdurechki, Bulgarian ambassador to the GDR.

On the same day, Hans-Joachim Boehme, GDR minister of university and technical school matters, and Ilcho Dimitrov, Bulgarian minister of national education, discussed cooperation in the area of higher secondary schools and technical schools. Minister Dimitrov will visit higher secondary schools and technical schools in Berlin and Dresden over the next few days.

SCHUERER, ROMANIA'S ION CEAUSESCU VIEW RELATIONS

AU150954 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11-12 Apr 87 p 6

[Excerpts] East Berlin (ADN) -- Economic relations between the GDR and the SR of Romania are developing dynamically, particularly in cooperation and production specialization as well as mutual goods exchange. This was concurrently noted by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission; and Ion Ceausescu, minister secretary and first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee of the SR of Romania, during a meeting on Friday [10 April] in Berlin. [passage omitted]

The interlocutors briefed each other on the further implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and the 13th RCP Congress respectively. Here it was stressed that cooperation between the two countries in science and technology is gaining increasing importance for comprehensive intensification. They held an exchange of experiences on the measures for further perfecting management and planning in the national economies of the GDR and the SR of Romania as well as for cooperation of the central planning organs.

The talk which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere was attended by Gheorghe Caranfil, Romanian ambassador to the GDR.

OBSERVERS COMMENT ON NVA MILITARY MANEUVERS

AU161903 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] Cottbus (ADN) -- On 14 April the activities at the troop exercise of the National People's Army [NVA], commanded by Colonel General Horst Stechbarth, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the NVA land forces, were marked by the high level of troop and staff training as well as by the close collaboration between land and air forces. In doing so the "northerners" continued their attack, which had started on the day before, and broke through the defenses of the "southerners." Vehement fighting broke out in the afternoon hours when advance detachments and tactical airborne units of the attackers were deployed.

The troop exercise -- which is, for the NVA members, the climax before concluding the first half year of their training and of the "soldiers deed 11th party congress" competition -- was again watched by observers from 22 signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act. They had been acquainted with the situation and details of the actions by Lieutenant General Horst Skerra, chief of the command staff.

In defending important areas, sectors, and objects deep inside the defense zone, the motorized rifle battalion under the command of Captain Michael Wenzelewski fought the paratroopers dropped from planes of the AN-26 type and the airborne units landed by MI-8 transport helicopters.

Earlier the observers had acquainted themselves with elements of rear and special technical protection. They inspected a regimental first aid post, a field bakery, and an NVA maintenance company operating under field conditions.

The international body of military men and diplomats watched the combat actions of the troops of a motorized rifle regiment in repulsing an attack by the "northerners" in the afternoon. The "southerners" stubbornly defended the intermediate defense sectors occupied by them through combat firing at simulated targets. Motorized riflemen, artillery men, and tank crews conducted a counterattack and brought the attackers to a halt. In doing so the units of the land forces were supported by helicopters and fighter bombers. These included Major Hartmut Kopetz's squadron, which distinguished itself by flying missions at low and extremely low altitudes.

In the evening the observers watched a variety show at the Cottbus City theater in which professional and amateur artists gave performances.

Views of Observers [subhead]

Major General Jan Motovsky (CSSR): We see here how the Army members of our northern ally are fulfilling their training tasks, what their level of training is, and how they are able to defend the gains of socialism. It also is being demonstrated with our mission as observers that the stipulations of the Stockholm conference are being adhered to and implemented here in the GDR, exactly as is the case in the CSSR.

First Embassy Secretary Arne Kalin (Sweden): I would like to sum up my first impressions as follows: All the information we have received thus far is excellent and the GDR is fulfilling the letter and spirit of the Stockholm conference. The working conditions are exemplary. We spoke with both commanders and soldiers.

Major Lewis Dent (Great Britain): There is no doubt that the past few days were organized and prepared in an exemplary manner from both the operational and administrative viewpoints. We were able to visit the troops participating in the exercise and talk to the soldiers. Whatever we have seen so far fully and entirely fulfills the spirit and the letter of the Stockholm conference. The talks with the soldiers were among the highlights of our visit.

Brigadier General Timothy Grogan (USA): The working conditions are very good here. What I have seen to date has been very impressive. There was an opportunity to express wishes.

KADAR DEPARTS ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO SWEDEN

LD210906 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Shortly after 0930 Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP and member of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, left for Sweden on an official visit at the invitation of Ingvar Carlsson, prime minister of Sweden and chairman of the Social Democratic Labor Party.

Janos Kadar's entourage includes Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi; (Attila Gecse), deputy head of the Central Committee International Relations Department; Laszlo Karvalics, deputy head of the Central Committee Agitation and Propaganda Department; Tibor Melega, deputy minister of foreign trade; and (Andras Patko), deputy minister of finance. Karoly Szigeti, the Hungarian ambassador to Sweden, will join the entourage in Stockholm.

Hungary and Sweden's problem-free relations can serve as an example of good relations between countries with different social systems, since the maintenance of political contacts is regular and wide-ranging between our countries. Most recently, Central Committee Secretary Matyas Szuros held talks in Stockholm last October.

The first prime ministers' meeting took place in 1985, on the occasion of the visit to Budapest by Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme. It was stated then that there are many possibilities for further steps in cooperation. Relations ae excellent in the economy and in trade. Sweden is our fifth largest capitalist partner in cooperation in manufacturing. Nearly two-thirds of Hungary's machine industry exports is made up of products manufactured in cooperation. We cooperate with that north European country, for instance in environmental protection research.

I think that this is a sample and thorough proof that this present visit, which is outstanding in the history of the relations, during which Janos Kadar and his entourage will spend 3 days in Sweden, offers a good opportunity for further developing and expanding cooperation.

Janos Kadar and his entourage were seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Politburo members Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the party, and by Central Committee Secretary Matyas Szuros; Geza Kotail, head of the Central Committee International Relations Department; Interior Minister Janos Kamara; Transport Minister Lajos Urban; and Gyula Horn, state secretary of foreign affairs. (Roger Gartkov), charge d'affairs ad interim at the Swedish Embassy in Budapest, was present.

USSR'S ANTONOV ARRIVES, MET BY MARJAI

LD202056 Budapest MTI in English 1832 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 20 (MTI) -- To take part at the 36th session of the Hungarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee on Economic, Technological and Scientific Cooperation, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Aleksey Antonov, Soviet co-chairman of the committee, arrived in Budapest Monday, at the invitation of Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Hungarian section of the same committee.

Vice Chairman Antonov was met by his opposite number Jozsef Marjai at Ferihegy Airport.

MOSCOW PARTY COMMITTEE DELEGATION DEPARTS

LD102156 Budapest MTI in English 1011 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 10 (MTI) -- The delegation of the CPSU Moscow Committee, which had paid a five-day visit to Budapest, departed on Friday. Invited by the HSWP Budapest Committee, the delegation held talks on cooperation between the two capital cities, and the development of relations. The delegation met Karoly Grosz, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee.

SZUROS RETURNS FROM VISIT TO BULGARIA

LD152002 Budapest MTI in English 1604 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 15 (MTI) -- Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP), visited Sofia from April 13 to 15 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP). Matyas Szuros was accompanied by Deputy Head Istvan Oszi and staff member Sandor Szabo of the CC's Foreign Affairs Department. The Hungarian politican met Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and held talks with Milko Balev, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and Dimitar Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee.

The representatives of the two parties informed one another of topical tasks in the socialist construction work carried out in their countries, and the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the 13th congresses of the HSWP and the BCP. It was established that relations between the HSWP and the BCP as well as between the Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria were developing successfully.

The sides exchanged views on topical international affairs, on the experiences in, and the development of the cooperation of the fratenal parties and the socialist countries in the field of foreign policy. The parties stated the disarmament proposals put forward and the foreign policy initiatives taken by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries both separately and jointly were of utmost importance from the aspect of stabilizing peace and security. The HSWP and the BCP continue to seek to make an active contribution to the realization of the proposals, the consolidation of internatinal detente, and the widening and deepening of East-West dialogue. It is the firm intention of both parties to promote internationalist solidarity within the international communist and labour movement. Matyas Szuros returned to Hungary on Wednesday.

'INTERNATIONAL STUDIO' PROGRAM VIEWS USSR POLICIES

LD312302 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1915 GMT 31 Apr 87

["International Studio" program, hosted by Janos Hajdu -- not further identified, with Daniel Passent, deputy editor of Warsaw POLITYKA; Christian Schmidt-Haeuer, Soviet affairs specialist of Hamburg DIE ZEIT and author of biography on Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev; NEW YORK TIMES columnist Cyrus Sulzberger; and IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Bovin -- date not given; recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Hajdu] As the most important changes in world politics have been felt since the beginning of a new policy in the USSR which is linked to Mikhail Gorbachev's name, let me ask the biographer: What in your view is philosophically new in this policy beyond the changes we see every day?

[Schmidt-Haeuer, here and subsequently in German with superimposed Hungarian translation] I think that when I wrote my book Gorbachev was planning a reform for a way out of crisis, the serious crisis which developed in the economy especially in the second half of the seventies. During the course of his reform, however, he soon had to realize that fundamental political reform could be envisaged, which would then lead to far-reaching economic consequences. What these consequences will be -- that we do not know, and I think Gorbahev does not know either. We can say, therefore, that he has changed course from the anti-crisis reform stage to some sort of a revolution which is directed against conservative thinking, backwardness.

[Hajdu] Aleksandr Bovin, to what extent can this approach to the problem be accepted by the Soviet citizen?

[Bovin, here and subsequently in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation] This approach is not completely accurate. It conveys the impression that the changes in the political domain are spontaneous consequences, so to speak, of the economic changes. This idea suggests that Gorbachev confronted an economic crisis, started to deal with the economy, and came to the conclusion that nothing could be done without politics. I cannot agree with such an approach, which could be said to be primitive, because the necessity of political changes and the concept of democratization were contained in the program that we call restructuring [perestroyka] from the very beginning. This is not something that came about spontaneously as a result of the general secretary coming up against obstacles. This was a conscious choice aimed at democratizing our society, because Gorbachev understands remarkably well that the key to all changes can be found in the political arena. [passage omitted]

[Hajdu] Daniel Passent, the times when we in Eastern Europe were satellites of the USSR are long past. If I compare the methods of socialist construction in Poland or Hungary, Yugoslavia or Romania, then the differences are not merely noticable -- they are huge. But in a certain sense, if we are sensible, our point of departure must be the fact that our affairs also depend on developments in the USSR.

[Passent, here and subsequently in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation] The crisis in Poland, and not just there but also in the other socialist countries, have been similar. Every crisis had its origins in the fact that the desirable level of democratization was lacking, that the policies of the leadership, the party, and the state were not altered or adjusted to the new conditions, and the fact that the old-style conservative thinking was preferred to constructive new reformist thinking.

For all these reasons we became conscious in Poland, in 1980-81, for instance, of the fact that Polish society could not be satisfied with lack of reform, with the old ways. So in our country everybody has very high hopes of the changes taking place in the USSR under Gorbachev's guidance, because these will give a further impetus to the restructuring taking place in our countries.

The Soviet changes confirm that the Polish reforms are not out of line and are not even harmful, but are unavoidable and necessary in other countries, too. All this helps us. The life of society does not tolerate stagnation, does not tolerate a standstill, the application of yesterday's recipes for today's reality. And Gorbachev shows us that there can be no limits to thinking. What we could not even imagine yesterday is today a reality. The limits exist in actions, in actual fact, because realities must be taken into account. After all, what counted as revisionist, harmful, and antisocialist in yesterday's thinking is today the most socialist idea and is well regarded. The Soviet reforms are greeted in Poland therefore with great satisfaction and hope.

[Hajdu] Mr Sulzberger. Let me turn to relations between the two leading powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, and allow me to ask you: In your opinion, will the present U.S. Administratin of President Reagan be able and willing to honor the changes and the intentions which we are experiencing nowadays from Moscow? Or will it continue the policy of pressure?

[Sulzberger, here and subsequently in English with superimposed Hungarian translation] It is very difficult for me to reply to that, because, as everyone here knows, the U.S. Administration has gone through serious crises in recent weeks. But I hope that, no matter what happens in the present confusion, Washington will eventually see stability, which will enable us to shape our relations with the new Soviet government in a sensible and purposeful manner. After all, it is in the interest of not only our two countries, but of the entire world, that we should preserve peace. Apart from that, I believe that America has always believed in democracy as an ideological principle, and the advancement of democracy in the Soviet Union and the other communist countries, in our judgment, is a very favorable and welcome event.

[Hajdu] Aleksandr Bovin, it is always a strange moment when communists hear from bourgeois democrats that they approve, that they are pleased if we try to bring more democracy into our system. At such times old conservatives are inclined to say that praise from the adversary is suspicious, to say the least.

[Bovin] It is possible that I am old, but I am not conservative.

[Hajdu] I did not think so.

[Bovin] I think according to a different logic. However, first I must say the following: I, for example, personally do not believe Reagan. I do not believe Reagan, and I do not believe that he will be able to understand what is taking place in the Soviet Union. I believe that his anticommunist conviction, which in his case has turned into a kind of dogma, strips him of the possibility of judging, from a suitable viewpoint, what is happening in our country. And most probably one sole path presents itself to him, so that he should evaluate this in his own manner, namely, if he says: Look, the Soviet Union is starting to approach capitalism.

This is the logic which, by the way, he has already tried to apply to China, and which he will try to apply to the Soviet Union. Of course, all this has nothing to do with reality. However, in the case in point, for me it is not essential what Reagan thinks about what is happening with us, within the country. The important thing is whether we are able to agree with America to a kind of lasting modus vivendi, a kind of coexistence. This interests us, and from this viewpoint I try to understand the Reagan Administration. I repeat: I should like very much to be mistaken, in this case I should very much like to be mistaken, but I fear that Reagan is unable to take the decisive step which leads to signing important agreements with us. Unfortunately, this is what I think, perhaps somewhat pessimistically.

[Hajdu] Thank you very much for your sincere reply, without being especially pleased with it. What is the opinion of a West European on this -- similarly pessimistic?

[Schmidt-Haeuer] I share the opinion of Mr Bovin. I am very pessimistic about the policy of President Reagan. I believe that Reagan's anticommunism goes so far that is endangers his country's own traditions, because in the end the policy on Iran, Iraq, the Iranian arms deliveries, as well as Nicaragua, violates U.S. constitutional interests when it misinforms public opinion.

In my opinion, the main goal of the Reagan Administration is to economically force the Soviet Union to its knees in the present difficult situation, and this is the point where U.S. policy fundamentally differs from that of Western Europe. For us West Europeans, whether we are conservatives or social democrats, our common interest is that the Soviet Union should develop rationally, as a consequence of which it would not constitute a danger to our European community. I am optimistic in this regard.

I believe that understanding of Gorbachev's policy has grown to a very great extent in Europe. [passage omitted]

[Passent] I would like to say that I share the view of both gentlemen, namely that President Reagan is an exceptional person whose blood contains no red bloodcells whatsoever. Such people are found relatively rarely. And he, in my opinion, is not suited to responding positively to all that is happening in the Soviet Union. We must not forget that the task of President Reagan is to act in the interest of the United States. He is the President of the United States, and not, however, the president of the entire world. Here, therefore, we also must look, during our investigation, at how the reforms in the Soviet Union appear from the viewpoint of the United States.

There, as the gentlemen know, opinions are divided. Not long ago, Henry Kissinger and some other U.S. politicians were in the Soviet Union and their opinion is that the rebuilding of the country, the greater economic efficiency, the dynamism in public life taking place under Gorbachev's leadership do not at all serve the interests of the United States.

For this reason, it appears to me that the favorable reaction, as Mr Schmidt-Haeuer has said, can be expected, rather, from the West European and other countries. We in Poland, for example, saw for ourselves how when the state of emergency was declared in our country, in 1981, the response to this was entirely different in all the West European states, in the FRG where Genscher directs foreign policy, in Craxi's Italy, or in Papandreou's Greece -- however the reaction of President Reagan and Prime Minister Thatcher was very sharp, anticommunist and anti-Polish.

I believe that reactions will also vary regarding the Soviet restructuring program, and I do not believe that a rapid improvement will take place in East-West relations in this respect.

[Hajdu] Mr Sulzberger, if the colleagues are right, what sort of chances has the world that we can come to some sort of rational compromise with the United States in the coming period? After all, we have to take it as our point of departure that President Reagan is the constitutional U.S. President and in my personal and humble opinion the next U.S. President is also likely to be a conservative politician.

[Bovin] The world will not end in 1987. There will be 1988, 1989, and even 1990. The world will not come to an end this year in my opinion. This is what we have to take as our point of departure.

[Sulzberger] Well, I cannot look into a crystal ball to see what the future will bring. [passage omitted on Reagan having to take public opinion into account]

[Hajdu] Aleksandr Bovin, your interjection was to make the point that if not this year, then next year, or the year after. Of course, history does not come to a halt but, let us be frank; we would now need some freedom of action in order to carry out the internal reform of our socialist systems. We would need a bit more calm than we are getting from Ronald Reagan. I often feel that we are racing against time. Would you agree with this?

[Bovin] Look, the point is that it is our task to do everything possible to make the world a calmer place, to reach an agreement with the Americans. We shall do everything possible to make the world a calmer place, to reach an agreement with the Americans. We shall do everything possible. However, we are realistic, and we understand that not everything depends on us. We can go halfway but if our partner does not travel along his portion of the road, then, unfortunately, there will be no agreement. Nonetheless, I do not think that we ought to overdramatize the situation in this connection.

Of course, it is difficult to live in an uncomfortable world where the threat of a nuclear war hangs over us. But we have gotten used to this. Another year, 2 or 3 years: what difference will they make? After all, U.S. public opinion is also changing. The mood of the U.S. ruling circles also changes. After all, we were able to come to an agreement with Nixon. This demonstrated that such agreements are in principle possible. Thus, it is possible that the present neoconservative wave in America will ebb, and some sort of new possibilities will open up. It is important that we should not exacerbate the situation; that we should not make a false step; that we should be patient, persistent, and steady; that we should remain calm. This is what we are trying to do, and this is what we will do. But there are things that do not depend on us.

[Hajdu] The dismantling of European medium-range missiles is something in which the Germans are very directly interested.

[Schmidt-Haeurer] Yes, the Federal Republic is particularly interested in this since it is the closest neighbor of the peoples of Eastern and central Europe. [passage omitted] But the armament and security interests are also present. I cannot object if a general says: Very well, but what guarantee is there in the first place that Gorbachev's reforms will work and, second, that Gorbachev will still be in office in the year 2000? We always have to expect resistance to be manifested and that Gorbachev's policy has no eternal validity, a reversal is conceivable. Thus, I think it is perfectly understandable that certain circles say that we must get genuine guarantees regarding the missiles as well.

[Hajdu] I think that a very important issue has been raised. Indeed, what sort of guarantees exist in the Soviet Union that this policy will continue and will succeed? Can there be such guarantees at all?

[Bovin] You know, this is a very complex issue. I would say that this is a problem not for journalists but for philosophers.

[Hajdu] I would not ask you had you not discussed this issue in your NOVOYE VREMYA article.

[Bovin] Oh, I will speak about it. I merely wanted to note that this is a very general problem. From a historical perspective, a broad historical perspective, there are definite guarantees because if we look back on history we see that the conservatives have always lost. Sooner or later the conservatives have always lost. Precisely for this reason there has been progress in history. Well, I understand that the uncertain nature of this guarantee is, of course, a little embarrassing. But if we talk in more concrete terms, there are, naturally, let us say, objective factors. The need for changes has ripened, very much so, and the broad masses of the Soviet people understand this. Consequently, all these plans for reform enjoy tremendous support inside the Soviet Union. In this sense, this is a sort of guarantee that the process is irreversible.

Let us move on to the subjective factors now. These are less concrete because here we have to use the word if: If the leadership continues to act as energetically and tenaciously as it is doing now, if we can accurately determine the line of attack -- that is, determine the correct task -- if we do not stop at half solutions, if we do not get frightened and carry on advancing. [as heard] if these many ifs come about, then unquestionably there is a guarantee.

However, if we are looking at what is happening at the present time, to be honest I cannot say as yet that all these ifs will come about. Too little time has passed as yet, we have only just begun the reconstruction. There is no one at the present time who could be more specific. Nonetheless, as a communist and as a citizen of my country, someone who feels and sees all this, I am sure that we can carry this out. Yes, we shall be able to do it, and we shall be able to attain new frontiers of social development. This is important for us, also for our friends, and even for our enemies.

[Hajdu] It is a historical fact that this is not the first time such a reform process has started in the Soviet Union. It is also a historical fact that the Soviet Union's European allies -- we in 1956, the Czechoslovaks in 1968, you Poles, unfortuantely, several times -- got to the situation when it became apparent that in actual fact we had become a serious impediment to further development. It is noticed in the whole world today that reactions to Gorbachev's policies are different in Warsaw and Berlin, in Budapest and Bucharest, to name but two examples. What will we do here in the center of Europe?

[Passent] On one hand, I am here as a Pole, and I also speak as a veteran of reforms, for the reforms which will be realized, or succeeded only partly. For this reason, I consider what you have said about guarantees to be very important. In Poland, we have had such events as in October 1956 when Gomulka returned to the party leadership from prison, and from having been forced aside; this is now only called having fallen out of favor. Attempts at renewal and reform occurred in 1970 after Gierek came to power. At present, we are in the third such phase under Jaruzelski's leadership.

If today, on the basis of all this, we compared Hungary and Poland, with the Hungary and Poland of the 1950's, 1960's, even the 1970's, we would say they were hardly recognizable, so many thigns have changed. On the other hand, this is the process of change. First, it does not satisfy society; second, it seems there exists a natural toward the slowly down of the pace of reform. Those who advocate stagnation, conservatism, come crawling out of the cupboard, from under the carpet, from coatsleeves, so to speak, and somehow the old conditioning comes to life in us again.

This is why the question of guarantees is so important. I agree with Mr Bovin that ideal absolute guarantees which drop from the sky not exist. Only we can create the guarantees. No system guarantees have been formulated, such as for example, the opposition sits here, the king here, the queen here, Gorbachev there, and the legislators in parliament, as the judges do in the highest court, to provide mutual guarantees. It is not so. Therefore, I agree that we ourselves must primarily be the guarantee, and we must act ever more consistently, since the more complete the act, the harder it will be to turn people back. Those people who have tasted democracy, well-being, freedom, will not agree so easily to stagnation, poverty, the return to a standstill, to keeping their mouths shut, to being told to be quiet.

It is also true that the situation in our countries is different. It is different in Hungary, in the GDR, and in Romania.

For example, as regards Poland and the Soviet Union, certain features are common: namely democratization, economic reforms, the greater role of market and economic accounting, the greater openness toward the world; more people travel, traveling has become easier.

However, there are also great differences between our countries. For example, Polish society is strongly Catholic, religious, and as regards its world view, it is more complicated than others. Therefore, it is less united. In Poland, the individual peasantry, individual farming, is very strong and so it is more difficult to direct from above. Polish society cannot be directed only from above, as it is interwoven with very different, divergent interests.

However, there are many common features between Soviet and Polish reform, and for us this is very fortunate, as 6 years after 1981, it seems that the tempo of changes is starting to, as they say, settle down somewhat, mainly as regards the more serious economic problems.

Everything which is happening at present in the Soviet Union -- that push, that help -- comes at a very opportune time for us. I would make another observation to the previous subject, in connection to East-West relations. I think the gentlemen think rather too much in terms of personalities, in Reagan-Gorbachev. Rather, we should just trust in the victory of rational thinking as there were such examples too, in the time of mutual insecurity; that is, that ultimately the policy followed by Washington which the Germans call totreustung -- overarmament -- will not be profitable. This policy wants to force the Russians to such spending on armaments which would lead to their collapse, or at least paralyze the country. If the Americans become convinced that the Soviet system can survive, that it is strong, and the U.S. policy is not profitable, then we can talk about the modus vivendi, coexistence. There are also examples of this such as the agreement regarding Austria which came into being in 1955. It is a typical example of a kind of agreement which was universally accepted, and which is kept to this day.

[Passage omitted; Schmidt-Haeuer, Sulzberger, and Passent on importance of peaceful coexistence in Europe]

[Hajdu] Let me ask you, Aleksandr Bovin, in your opinion, how long it will take to tangibly accelerate the economic, technical, and scientific progress of the USSR.

[Bovin] Well, you know this conversation is off the cuff, and I cannot say at this moment whether it will take 5 years or 10 years. But there is one thing I would not very much want. It is my opinion that this is not how we should think. We must accelerate our development, but we must not do things hastily by saying that, let's say by 7 November 1989, we must attain the world standard. We must not say this. We must understand, and do understand, the seriousness of the task which will only be realized over an entire 5-year plan period and maybe two plan periods. What is important here is the good foundations for action, the seriousness of attitudes, and not the experiment of leaping foward as quickly as possible. I think this well-founded attitude exists in our country. By the way, this is one of the guarantees that we shall succeed in solving this task.

If we examine this matter thoroughly then the situation that exists both in the USSR and China -- if we count the far side of the socialist world here -- and in the East European countries, shows that the development of an entirely new form of civilization, that of socialism, has proved to be a much more complex process than we had imagined 20, 30, 40, or 70 years ago.

It is only now that we are beginning to understand this, and we are looking for new forms of economic organization while retaining our fundamental principles. In our view, if we follow this path we shall achieve success. Even our thinking has reached a more mature, so to speak, stage of development. [passage omitted; Schmidt-Haeuer on prospects for resolving regional conflicts]

[Hajdu] Whether the socialist world seems to be weak or strong depends to quite a large extent on whether Poland can make progress. So I would like to ask whether spring is coming to Poland?

[Passent] Yes, I understand. In Poland, as in your country, the winter was very long and hard. But spring has arrived in Poland, in the political sense. Yet in the material sense or in the economic sense, we do not see many signs of this spring. We cannot step out into the street very elegantly dressed, and in the warm sunshine there is not much to wear when we walk about. So we are very interested in this spring lasting as long as possible so that we can catch up with our material backlogs because these are the reasons for people not being too prepared to smile like a Cheshire cat in this spring. [passage omitted; Sulzberger on whether he expects a Gorbachev-Reagan summit in 1987]

[Hajdu] Aleksandr Bovin, will there be a summit?

[Bovin] If, and only if, Reagan does not renounce his own zero option, then we shall be there. If he does not refuse to sign his own zero option, then maybe we shall be there. This would be a surprise, but in practice, I repeat, in practice this can happen.

But I am worried that at the last minute when we have agreed on almost everything, the Americans will find some sort of an excuse to torpedo the possibility of signing the treaty. This is what I am afraid of. If they do not do this, then we may witness the signing of a treaty about the zero option and, in accordance with this, a visit by Gorbachev because, naturally, there will be no pointless visit. The visit must have political content.

As for the situations of conflict, I think there will be no changes in Kampuchea and Nicaragua; in other words, what we are seeing now will continue. As for Afghanistan, I could not speak of it so unequivocally here. Significant changes are possible there. But unfortunately there are quite a few factors of uncertainty which can shift the situation in this or that direction. But at least there are possibilities for big changes. This is the only thing that can be said, and we would be very happy if we could manage to find a political solution, and we shall do absolutely everything to achieve this. So some basis for optimism has appeared here, though we must not overestimate it. The situation is difficult.

[Hajdu] Ladies and gentlemen, dear viewers, it is more than 10 years since we first gathered at this round table. As my colleague Bovin was concluding his analysis, I was thinking whether there had been an occasion in these past 10 years that the five people around the table, people of different nationalities, mother tongues, and world outlook had been so unanimous as this in rooting for one country, the USSR, and one leader, Gorbachev, to really succeed with this restructuring.

I think that this discussion was hallmarked by this common stance, and I consider this a very good omen. I am glad that we have finally agreed that spring is coming to Europe and perhaps to the world.

I would like to thank our interpreters for making our exchange of views possible. Everyone spoke in his mother tongue, as is customary in this program. I thank you for staying with us. I wish you good night and all the best.

ECONOMIST INTERVIEWED ON REFORM, MODERNIZATION

AU161417 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Apr 87 p 13

[Interview with Academician Aladar Sipos, head of the Institute of Economic Sciences of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, by correspondent Denes Kovacs: "Enterprise Organization and Economic Reform -- Interview with Academician Aladar Sipos" -- date and place not given; first paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Excerpts] The current debates on small ventures are forcing the issue of comprehensive reorganization of the domestic enterprise structure into the background, although this is one of the unsolved problems facing our economy and is organically connected with the further development of our economic reform. We asked Academician Aladar Sipos what it is that has determined the organizational structure of our economic activity from the initial phase of our socialist development and, in many respects up to the present.

[Sipos] Following the nationalization drive, efforts were made to reduce the number of economic units and enterprises, to concentrate production mainly in large-scale enterprises, to curb parallel activities, and to simplify trade relations. This easily controlled system was best suited to a direct economic system and to strict central guidance and planning. As a result, the number of enterprises decreased and monopolistic organizations emerged. Therefore, it was the large-scale enterprises that should have adjusted to the changes in external conditions, first of all by constantly reorganizing their production structure but they were neither able nor suitable to carry this out. As there were not enough medium-sized and small enterprises, the economy found it increasingly difficult to follow the rapidly changing demands. The fact that we hastily eliminated existing small ventures and curbed the activity of small-scale producer farms only added to the above problems. [passage omitted]

[Kovacs] In 1978, it became clear that it was also necessary to end the re-centralization that had previously been concealed. What changes took place in the enterprise structure then?

[Sipos] The reorganization of the large-scale enterprises' became inevitable and the development of competition also became increasingly urgent. As a result the number of state and cooperative enterprises began to increase and the small-venture activity also increased: new sister companies and small ventures emerged. The business work partnerships, civil associations, cooperative professional groups, and private ventures appeared primarily in trade and catering and, to a lesser extent, among the small artisans.

[Kovacs] It seems that these ventures are now at the center of general interest and very little is being said about the household farms and the ancillary units that have been the most successful small ventures so far. Is everything all right in this area?

[Sipos] Unfortunately, it is not, because without adequate mechanization and modernization, small-scale agricultural production can hardly continue to grow as its reserves are in the process of becoming exhausted. [passage omitted]

[Kovacs] Our public opinion's evaluation of the new small ventures that have emerged in recent years is rather extreme. There are also people who overestimate the role of these ventures to such an extent that they claim that these would pull the economy out from the quagmire.

[Sipos] This opinion is, no doubt, mistaken. One of the reasons for this is that it is not widely enough known that the activity of the new small ventures is increasing mainly by using people in secondary employment, that is, the majority of people working here are not doing it as their main job but as a supplement to the modest but secure income they derive from their main job. [passage omitted]

[Kovoacs] As consumers, all of us feel the lack of competition. What is the reason for the fact that large-scale state and cooperative enterprises, and small ventures do not respond to the appearance of new competitors by increasing their efforts but, on the contrary, by holding back supply?

[Sipos] Such an attitude is possible only when the large-scale enterprises can survive even if they do not adjust to domestic and foreign market demands and do not produce more and better products and are, nevertheless, able to increase their prices without justification or to receive budget subsidies. In order to change this situation, these enterprises should be freed from certain price, wage, and investment limitations on the one hand and, on the other hand, central intervention and subsidies should be curbed. [passage omitted]

LOCAL COUNCIL, TU SIGN COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

AU191929 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Apr 87 p 7

[MTI report: "Coordinated Guidelines Set Up for Cooperation Between Councils and Trade Unions"]

[Text] State Secretary Lajos Papp, chairman of the Council Affairs Office of the Council of Ministers, and Ferenc Solyom, secretary of the National Council of Trade Unions [SZOT], signed the joint guidelines of the Council Affairs Office and SZOT on cooperation between councils and trade unions.

The document first points out that the last joint guideline issued in 1982 provided good support for the cooperation between councils and trade unions. In this past period the working relations of regional and local councils with partner trade unions became more regular and more substantial, while the coordination of local and regional interests and information became more constructive.

However, changing social and economic affairs and the modernization of state administration have justified the renewal of regulations covered by the guidelines. Cooperation between councils and trade union bodies continues to be such that with their special tools, trade unions should help to implement large-scale sociopolitical programs and to realize efforts to simplify the work of authorities. Councils and trade unions will jointly participate in setting up networks of voluntary inspectors and their work, in protecting working time, in subsidizing the construction of homes, and in the multipurpose use of institutions.

NOVOSTI ITEM PREDICTS RISE IN POLISH-SOVIET TRADE

AU201426 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 15 Apr 87 p 5

[NOVOSTI article "especially for ZYCIE WARSZAWY" by Natalia Chudakova and Irina Sinitsina: "Greater Turnover, Higher Quality"]

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress and 10th PZPR Congress confirmed the convergence of the strategic economic development goals of the USSR and Poland, as well as the basic methods of reaching them. Both countries' programmatic principles call for accelerated economic development, which is taken to mean not just faster development, but higher quality. The development of Soviet-Polish contacts concerns both countries.

For the Soviet Union, present cooperation with Poland is becoming an increasingly greater factor in developing industrial branches and various types of production. For example, Poland produces 40 percent of the road and building construction machinery, 100 percent of the equipment for sulfuric acid plants, and about 12 percent of the equipment of food processing plants currently imported by the USSR. About 900 ships sailing under the Soviet banner were built in Polish docks. Similar examples could be given concerning other commodities of major economic importance in the USSR.

However, it would be wrong to say that Polish-Soviet economic contacts are developing automatically, smoothly, and without any problems. The main obstacles to the development and improvement of cooperation and to proceeding to a higher stage of socialist integration are the effects of the Polish economic crisis on the one hand, and the difficulties with the Soviet economy caused mainly by the exhaustion of extensive development possibilities and a certain disharmony between economic mechanisms and the intensification process on the other.

A trend to restrict general funds for exports under these conditions has appeared in Polish-Soviet cooperation, and trade has assumed the nature of surplus goods exchange, coupled with insufficiently large joint production and specialization. The only exception here is Soviet supplies of fuels and raw materials to Poland constituting up to 85 percent of Soviet exports in some years and which cannot be included among the abovementioned surplus goods. The sole purpose here was for the Soviet partner to take into account the interests and needs of the Polish side.

In accordance with the trade agreement between both countries, mutual deliveries between 1986-90 should rise by 35 percent in relation to the period 1981-85, and should reach R74 billion. Such an increase will enable Poland to once again occupy second place among the USSR's socialist partners. At the same time, exports to the USSR will rise by up to 60 percent, and imports by 35 percent, which will permit an equilibrium in mutual trade by the end of the 1980's. Apart from this, the increase in mutual trade turnover should increase the USSR's presence in Polish trade from 37 percent of this trade in 1985 to 40 percent in 1990.

Profound qualitative changes to trade cooperation should occur during the present 5-year period. Trade in raw materials will fall from 33 to 30 percent of total mutual trade, and its former percentage will be taken over by trade in machinery, equipment, and scientific-technological equipment, so necessary for both countries. There will be a slight reduction in Soviet supplies of fuel and energy to Poland, which should not cause the Polish economy and supply difficulties. [paragraph continues]

In fact, the PPR's participation in raw material investments in the socialist countries, mainly in the USSR, will ensure a 4 percent increase in the supply of fuels and raw materials to Poland. Apart from this, CEMA countries will finance about 16 fuel and energy investment projects on Polish soil, worth about R900 million. A better situation with both countries' domestic markets will permit increased trade in general utility goods and a greater variety of food items.

Restructuring the systems of economic functioning and management in both countries, which also include economic contacts with abroad, plus the implementation of the CEMA scientific and technological cooperation program until the year 2000 and the use of new forms of cooperation initiated in the first half of the 1980's, will play a major role in achieving all these trade indicators.

The main point is to establish direct contacts between Soviet and Polish enterprises. Right now, 104 Polish and 97 Soviet enterprises have done so. The joint solution to technical resources and technology will permit more problems to be solved jointly and will encourage scientific-technological progress. Cooperation between 47 Polish and 45 Soviet scientific research centers is being organized. All this will help reduce a dependence on Western technology to a minimum.

The animation of trade and economic contacts is also meant to help create joint enterprises. So far, an agreement has been reached to create such enterprises out of Polish and Soviet capital. The main advantage of these is that they can produce goods which boost Poland's export funds and interest the Soviet market at the same time.

An important role continues to be played by a form of cooperation born during the most difficult period in Poland's economic crisis; in other words, work by groups of distinguished specialists, headed by government representatives from both countries. The work of such groups during the drafting of the 1986-90 trade agreements led to the establishment of a trade figure in materials R6 billion higher than previously envisaged, about which the Polish press has reported on more than one occasion.

An increasingly important position in bilateral trade is occupied by exchange between PPR and USSR border areas and between the "Spolem" and "Centroyuz" cooperatives.

Not all possibilities of mutual contacts in both countries' economic development have been exhausted yet. In fact, there are huge reserves still left. This has been illustrated by the October 1986 visit to Poland by N. Ryzhkov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, during which many of the cooperation paths contained in the long-range cooperation program received a concrete subject-matter. Right now, this cooperation will involve all levels of both countries' economic apparatuses, from the central bodies of economic management right down to the producers themselves. The introduction of various forms of production stimuli is also an inseparable part and tool of cooperation development. That is the direction in which the present foreign trade restructuring in Poland and the USSR and the process of improving cooperation within the CEMA framework are aimed.

Another important result of the visit was that such forms of cooperation as joint enterprises and direct scientific and production contacts between plants and organizations in both countries were provided with a legal and organizational foundation. In this way, a permanent basis for a further increase in the effectiveness and intensification of both countries' economic complexes has been formed.

GEN KISZCZAK REPORTS ON 'ECONOMIZING ACTIVITIES'

AU150601 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Apr 87 pp 4, 5

[Report by General of Arms Czeslaw Kiszczak, PZPR Politburo member and minister of internal affairs, at the 9 April meeting of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Observing the Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline in Warsaw]

[Text] I welcome the comrades to another session of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Observing the Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline.

We are meeting today to consider and establish effective ways of fulfilling the tasks entrusted to the committee by the Politburo; Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, Central Committee first secretary; and Comrade Zbigniew Messner, Council of Ministers' chairman. These tasks involve the urgent performance of decisive disciplinary and economizing activities. Their purpose is to shape a climate which encourages the release of social and productive energy and initiatives for the process of reforming the national economy. The conclusions we are to formulate at today's meeting will be submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval.

Economizing and Disciplinary Undertakings Must Be Implemented With Iron Consistency [subhead]

The party set forth the chief paths of social and economic policy at the 10th congress.

The Third PZPR Central Committee Plenum defined ways of accelerating qualitative changes and proceedings to the next higher stage of economic reform.

The basic principles of this policy have proved themselves. Comrade and General Wojciech Jaruzelski said at the March session of the Economic Reform Commission that in some sectors "we have achieved even more than we could have imagined during the deep economic recession." However, there are still many obstacles and negative phenomena. We all know them from our own experience.

Some of them can and must be removed by means of radical, rapid undertakings, including undertakings for economizing, whereas others require the application of institutional and structural changes.

In accordance with the tasks it has received, the committee will take part in this activity, and some of these tasks are to be performed by us directly.

It is our urgent task to achieve, among other things, the following:

First, a reduction in the number of official cars and full-time drivers in offices, state institutions, and social organizations; a rationalization of the number of these in factories and cooperatives; a radical reduction in imports of Western makes of passenger cars destined for use by state bodies; and economical management of heavy goods transportation remaining in the hands of the state and cooperative sector;

Second, a reduction in the number of telephones used by institutions and premises of the state economy;

Third, an improvement to the function of public service institutions, premises, and services;

Fourth, the elimination of irrational spending on official foreign trips.

The scope of activity is therefore very broad and will be mainly of an administrative nature. Therefore, it is all the more important to work out procedures which will prevent the adopted solutions from being one-sided and formal.

The disciplinary and economizing activity must be implemented with iron consistency, but at the same time with common sense, in other words in a way that does not disturb the functioning of the administration, work places, and cooperatives. The activity is thus meant to improve the forms of administration and management by removing from the state organism costly outgrowths that merely impoverish it.

After these preliminary remarks, I now wish to present for discussion several proposals concerning detailed solutions.

Fewer Official Cars [subhead]

According to data furnished by the Main Statistical Office, on 31 December 1986 there were 67,100 official cars and drivers in use by the administration, budgetary institutions, and socialized economy, together with cooperatives. I believe this number has increased by 31 March. This number includes:

-- 1,600 state taxis;
-- 500 cars hired by "Orbis" [State Tourist Office];
-- 5,300 cars used to train drivers;
-- 16,000 so-called technical vehicles used by various types of emergency services to travel to where they perform their service (most of them are marked);
-- 35,000 official vehicles including those used by the Ministries of National Defense and of Internal Affairs;
-- 8,700 cars of various types, so-called country vehicles used to transport persons.

I do not think there is need to curb the number of vehicles in the first two positions. However, there are doubts as to whether as many as 5,300 cars are needed to train drivers.

So far, vocational training establishments have been using each training vehicle for an average of 117 hours per month, and the Polish Motoring Union has been using them for an average of 134 hours per month.

According to experts, these cars should be used for a minimum of 230 hours per month. If the trainee driver wants to be well prepared to drive on his own, then driving lessons should also take place in the evening and night, in good and bad visibility, in fog and in rain, and also on days off work, not just during working hours and in fine weather.

As a result of these measures one could cut the number of cars used for driving tuition by 20 to 30 percent, in other words by about 1,500.

It would be necessary to examine how technical vehicles are really used. Of course, various types of emergency services should have a suitable vehicle pool at their disposal. It should even be enlarged if necessary. However, one must not include among this category of cars used merely to transport persons working in offices, institutions, and factories. These vehicles will be clearly marked and will be given a clearly specialized nature, for example by fitting essential equipment and other items to them.

I suggest that a check be made on the group of vehicles involving official and so-called technical vehicles and that their number be considerably reduced. In this case, one procedure would be adopted in respect to cars used by budgetary and subsidized institutions, in other words the state administration and some social organizations financed out of the state budget -- of these cars there are 13,485 -- and another procedure in respect of 21,515 vehicles in the hands of state or cooperative workplaces. These workplaces function on the basis of cost-effectiveness analyses, so they are not subject to strict operational standards, even with regard to the use of cars.

I propose and submit to you, comrades, that concerning the first group of vehicles, the transportation minister should reduce their number by 25 May 1987 and that the finance minister should reduce financial outlay, taking into account the following solutions:

-- Members of the state leadership, deputy premiers and equivalent oersons, ministers, heads of central offices, under secretaries, and director generals in ministries, and equivalent persons should keep their official cars and drivers;

-- Remaining persons hitherto entitled to an official car and driver should be allowed to buy a car at the state price, by installments if necessary, and receive driving tuition if they have no driver's license. A preliminary mileage limit of 2,000 km per month should be set, as well as funds to cover it, and every 4-5 years these persons should receive vouchers toward the purchase of a new car.

The number of official cars and drivers would also be suitably reduced in the Ministries of National Defense and of Internal Affairs.

To safeguard the representational needs of the Office of the Council of Ministers, ministries, and central offices, mainly with regard to foreign guests, a separate transportation unit would be set up in the Government Protection Office. Representational vehicles would be under the strict control of the State Council, Sejm, and government.

The headquarters of voivodships would also have just a few official cars and drivers, and the voivoda's office would receive a transportation unit according to the size of the voivodship and, most of all, appropriate to actual official purposes on a local level. In Warsaw and remaining voivodships, these units would include cars with a medium and small engine capacity specially adapted to the needs of institutions and offices. In cities that are the headquarters of an urban-rural district, official cars for administrative purposes would only be issued on an exceptional basis. Such cars would continue not to be issued to rural district administrations, but officials at this level would receive a greater number of vouchers toward the purchase of a car.

The question of official cars for administrations in large cities that are not voivodship headquarters or in certain municipal districts needs to be examined separately.

Another approach would be applied toward cars remaining in the hands of workplaces that function on their own account, as well as cars in the hands of cooperatives. In this case the parent body or cooperative administration would determine which unit is entitled to an official car with driver, as well as who is entitled to a free mileage limit and what the size of this limit is.

Within the context of these changes, it would also be necessary to examine the question of the purchase of official cars by workplaces and cooperatives purely out of profits, not out of production assets, in other words not in a way that influences price increases and affects society's standard of living.

I hereby propose to you, comrades, that the following conclusions on how to reduce the number of official cars and drivers be presented to:

-- The State Council, so that it may instruct the voivodship people's councils to impose suitable measures on the managements and self-government bodies in factories and on cooperative administrations within their area;

-- The OPZZ chairman, with the suggestion that trade union bodies be obligated to support the adopted decisions;

-- The chairmen of social organizations receiving subsidies out of the state budget.

I wish to inform you, comrades, that at the same time as the activity carried out by the committee, similar economizing tasks are being prepared by the leaderships of the PZPR, ZSL, and SD, as well as by the PAX Association, Christian Social Association, and Polish Catholic-Social Union, to whom we offer our proposals concerning the broadly-conceived administration.

Generally, one can assume that a 20-percent reduction in the 35,000 official cars and a 30-percent reduction in the number of driver traning vehicles will save between 8,500 and 10,000 of these vehicles. So this is something worth struggling for. Estimates show that the annual cost of running one car of the "Polonez" type plus driver with a mileage of 30,000 km amounts to about Z1,240,000. The costs of running a Western make of car are considerably higher because of the hard currency cost and spare parts. It is cheaper to run a Fiat 125P, although even here the cost is significant. So, eliminating between 8,500 and 10,000 official cars and drivers could bring about an annual saving of between Z10 billion and Z12 billion.

An extra and exceedingly important advantage of such a solution would be the possibility of employing several thousand highly-qualified drivers in, for example, urban transportation or construction, where there are considerable shortages. In addition, because of the savings, about 2,000 more cars per year would be available for sale to the population.

The problem of bus transportation needs to be examined separately.

Right now there are 73,340 licensed buses in Poland. They are in the hands of:

-- State road transportation -- 23,880 units;
-- Urban transportation enterprises -- 15,100 units;
-- Transportation enterprises providing excursions -- 2,200 units;

-- Transportation cooperatives, also providing transportation services -- 160 units;
-- Economic transportation units, mainly workplaces -- 32,000 units.

The last three positions involve 47 percent of all the buses licensed in Poland, whereby the cost of one single bus is about Z12 million in the case of a "Sanos," about Z6 million in the case of a "Jelcz," and about Z3 million in the case of an "Autosan." And yet far more expensive buses are also being used, such as "Ikarus" buses costing Z10 million or "Berliets" costing Z7 million each. There are also "Mercedes," which are even more expensive.

It is worth considering whether economic transportation units and excursion enterprises need as many as 34,360 buses. In particular, it ought to be checked whether they are sufficiently used in the course of the year. This also applies to the 948 buses in the hands of the Interior Ministry and the Ministry of National Defense. If there are cases where these buses are only used on a seasonal basis or only once in a while -- such as for excursions, mushroom picking, and things like that -- then steps should be taken to use these buses to transport passengers for a fee on state road transportation and municipal routes in emergency situations, such as during major frosts or rush-hour traffic.

There are many discrepancies in the use of heavy goods vehicles. There are frequent journeys that are empty or half-empty, sometimes from one end of Poland to the other. I suggest we deal with this matter as well. There should be tougher controls on and penalties for "transporting air." For example, we should consider the possibility of confiscating a vehicle that transports an empty space or imposing fines of 50 percent of the value of the vehicle, payable out of profits, as well as making the directors of transportation departments face responsibility for this.

Regardless of official and disciplinary activity, the correct use of goods and delivery vehicles should be a topic of greater interest among factory party cells, workers' self-management bodies, and trade unions, for this lies in the interests of the entire work force and society.

A separate problem is transportation for the needs of construction and construction vehicles. Here too there is a lot of waste and damage. A lot of attention is also required here.

I propose to petition the Council of Ministers to commit the heads of ministries and central offices, as well as voivodas and heads of lesser offices, to decide how to restrict the number of official cars and drivers and to present to the chairman of the Council of Ministers by the end of May appropriate reports on the performance of the above task.

After this deadline we would ask the appropriate control services and law enforcement bodies to check closely and react effectively against any violation of the established principles. There will also be a ban on buying cars for official purposes with hard currency, except in a small number of cases justified by special state needs.

The Possibility of Gaining More Telephone Numbers [subhead]

There are considerable reserves inherent in the telephone economy when one considers the present demand by health and social premises and by citizens who have often been waiting for a telephone for years.

We realize that the basic issue is to expand the telephone network, which is essential for modern management and administration. Under present conditions it is essential to make rational use of what we have.

In units of the socialized economy, including cooperatives and social organizations, there are about 600,000 telephones in use, of which 50,000 are used by the state administration. It ought to be stressed that almost 200,000 telephones have been installed in units already enjoying internal telephone networks. The state economy has 23,000 such telephones, and the rest are in workplaces.

First of all, I propose the communications minister should check the number of telephones and abolish some telephone numbers. Next, the same measures would be applied as in the case of cars; in other words, we would ask parent bodies and cooperative and trade union headquarters to make appropriate decisions in this issue.

I believe both the communication minister's decisions and the stance of parent bodies and cooperative and trade union headquarters should take into account the following rules:

-- Small institutions and plants, for example with not more than 50 employees, should have not more than one or two telephones, with extensions mainly for the needs of the management or other body;

-- In medium-size institutions and plants all concentrated in one place and enjoying an internal telephone network, direct lines should be abolished, except for the switchboard;

-- In large institutions and plants, regardless of their internal networks, only the essential number of direct telephones should be kept, especially for the needs of control and supply services and other operations that are essential for maintaining direct contact with management and supply;

-- There should be no reduction in the number of emergency telephone lines.

In addition I suggest that the Communications Ministry recognize the experience of the GDR and examine the possibility of switching telephone connections inside offices and plants used only during working hours to private homes on free Saturdays and Sundays. The offices and plants would not suffer, and for private users who have been waiting for a telephone for years the advantages would be great.

The economic side of the proposals is important. The charge for installing a private telephone is Z36,000; for budgetary institutions it is Z70,000; and for units of the socialized economy it is Z120,000. However, the real cost of installing one telephone is Z170,000.

The monthly telephone charge for units of the socialized economy averaged Z5,800 in 1986. In other words, over the year it averaged Z69,600. But the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry, as a central body, paid Z32 million in telephone charges in 1986, the Ludwik Warynski construction machine plant in Warsaw paid over Z9 million, and the transportation equipment plant in Warsaw paid almost Z8 million.

Private subscribers paid an average of Z880 per month, in other words Z10,560 per year.

On the basis of this information one can figure that providing private subscribers -- not with 136,000 -- with only 100,000 telephone numbers could achieve the following:

-- A one-time savings of Z3.6 billion for installing telephones for private subscribers;

-- An annual savings of Z1.56 billion because of the charges paid by private subscribers;

-- A major savings on the Z6.96 billion spent on telephone calls each year by reducing the number of such calls and reducing the number of official telephones by 100,000.

In addition, foreigners and Polonian firms, for example, could be made to pay the full charge of Z170,000 for having a telephone installed, and not Z36,000.

I suggest that economizing decisions concerning telephones be made by 25 May this year and that the chairman of the Council of Ministers receive by 1 June suitable reports from ministers, heads of central offices, and voivodas.

Similar economizing measures would be applied to the special government telephone network.

Just as in the case of automotive matters, telephone economizing activity similar to the committee's is also being prepared by the PZPR, ZSL, SD, PAX Association, Christian Social Association, and Polish Catholic- Social Union.

Improving Service to Citizens in Offices [subhead]

Much social criticism is caused by the functioning of public service institutions, premises, and services.

The problem of improving the administration's functioning is the subject of a series of actions at central, voivodship, and primary level. Many offices are being reorganized, which includes transferring some jobs and employees from central to local organizations so that citizens may be served directly.

The state offices and trade and service establishments are beginning to work longer hours on certain days of the week in many urban centers.

To improve service to citizens dealing with offices, some administrative powers are being transferred from voivodship to primary level in some voivodships. Shorter administrative procedures are also being introduced for some affairs.

The same transfer of powers as in offices is taking place in people's councils. Many of the powers of regional bodies of authority are being transferred to local self-government bodies.

However, all these developments are still not universal; there are many differences between them.

The standard of service given to clients is still not satisfactory. There is a need to increase work discipline and step up supervision and control over every work position providing such service.

Both the procedures used by offices and institutions toward citizens and the documentation connected with these procedures need to be simplified. The "tortuous route" followed by hundreds of thousands of citizens and caused by protracted procedure and bureaucracy, even in the simplest of affairs, has to be shortened and simplified.

This is the direction taken by the work of the Office of the Council of Ministers, which is finalizing plans to reduce the number of different kinds of documents which have hitherto been required of citizens every time an administrative decision has been made. It is foreseen that the adopted solutions will be introduced by the end of June.

Problems raised by citizens many times concerning urban transportation, the communal and housing economy (including housing modernization), poor hygiene and cleanliness in public places, and better public services are waiting to be solved.

To sum up, I proposed to petition the Council of Ministers to adopt the following solutions:

-- First, job certification should be accelerated in offices and institutions at all organizational levels and in public service premises, with the participation of the party cells, political organizations, trade unions, and self-government bodies working in them. During this process, the suitability of workers -- in other words their efficiency -- should be considered, together with their professional and ethical qualifications.

The conclusions stemming from this certification should be implemented by 30 June 1987.

It is foreseen that as a result of this certification of jobs in the administration, there will be a fall in the number of officials and at the same time the potential of those that remain will be used to the maximum. The funds created by the vacated posts could be partly spent on better equipment. This would improve the public functionary's position. It would also permit at least a partial solution to the problem of unmanned positions and would improve the work standard of offices and institutions. Persons vacating their posts as a result of the certification could be directed to work in those public services spheres where there is a real need for them;

-- Second, the heads of central offices and voivodas should be obliged to see to it that, starting on 2 May 1987, the units under their authority stay open in the afternoon at least once a week and that they increase the hours they are open to the public;

-- Third, the heads of public service units and institutions and repair establishments should be obliged to introduce a double-shift system of work in these types of work places as of 2 May 1987, so that the public may be assured of service at least 12 hours every working day. They should also be obliged to raise the potential of the units they lead.

This would make it more possible for citizens to avail themselves of services and would save their working time;

-- Fourth, the relevant supervisory bodies should be asked to introduce controls over proper disciplinary proceedings for public functionaries who violate the "Code of Duties for PPR State Officials" introduced on 22 July 1984.

-- Fifth, the amendment to the 30 August 1974 Council of Ministers' directive on the subject of identity documents should be accelerated so that as of 1 July 1987 the identity card may be recognized as the basic document necessary to settle basic official and administrative matters, except matters concerning finance and property.

Eliminating Irrational Spending on Foreign Travel [subhead]

There are considerable savings to be made by improving task performance in the sphere of our foreign relations. The heads of offices performing such tasks are fully aware of this and are undertaking appropriate action. However, this is not always understood by those who control funds for expenditures connected with international exchange.

There is no need to discuss the important role played by foreign trade in a proper functioning of the economy and in satisfying social needs here. We realize that those comrades involved in foreign cooperation are performing their tasks energetically.

The rapid and favorable change in Poland's situation in the international arena has significantly improved our state's contacts, including with the capitalist states, which shows there has been a considerable rise in the number and frequency of visits by our representatives to foreign institutions, organizations, and enterprises.

In 1985, 146,210 people went on official trips to the West. The number rose to 161,300 in 1986. This shows a 10 percent increase. Therefore, the costs connected with such trips are rising. These costs amounted to Z2.389 billion in 1986, over Z965 million or about 33 percent more than in 1985. Although part of this increase is the result of higher hotel rates and living costs in the West, some of it is purely the result of more trips, not all of them necessary.

What is most important, however, is the effectiveness of trips. There are still various discrepancies here.

The hard currency allocated for foreign travel is sometimes spent irrationally and uneconomically, and is often simply wasted. There are various reasons for this.

In economic and trade exchange, the most important reason is that Polish delegations repeat or adopt much of the work that could be performed by local trade missions, representations, or trade companies. This illustrates what seems to be an excessive rise in official trips to countries like the FRG, Austria, and Sweden where such Polish institutions are functioning.

Last fall [as published] a $5 million Polish exhibition entitled "Beijing 85" was held in Beijing. It was staffed by 250 people. It is difficult to judge the results of the entire team's work a success. The contracts worth a total of about $11 million that were signed during the course of the exhibition had been negotiated beforehand and did not always cover the range of goods on display.

During 1986 and the first quarter of this year, 146 people from just one dairy cooperative travelled to the West in connection with the purchase of butter and spent a total of 1,908 "man days" there. The cost of air tickets to New Zealand for four people alone amounts to about $16 million. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, the EEC possesses a large butter surplus, although of salted butter, and is looking for buyers. It is true that it only offers to sell large amounts -- of more than 100 million tons at a time -- whereas we need about only 40 thousand tons. Perhaps it would be possible to accept this offer and share it with another socialist country for example.

However, in practice things work differently. Smaller amounts of fresh butter are bought in the Netherlands and other places, and, as I already mentioned, a team that conducts an organoleptic test for quality goes abroad for every consignment.

The trips abroad made by the management of the "Polifarb" paint and varnish factory in Cieszyn, Bielsko Voivodship, have come in for criticism. Trips are made to places like England, the FRG, and Austria for technical collection of raw materials supplied under agreements concluded by the "Chiech" Foreign Trade Center. Some of the workers at the factory believe these trips for the technical collection of raw materials are just pretexts and nothing more than attractive excursions abroad at the state's expense.

It is widely known that the Lenin Shipyards in Gdansk are experiencing serious economic problems and problems concerning cooperation and supplies. It is in debt to the Polish national Bank for a total of Z26.5 billion. This calls for efficient management and a search for ways of making a radical improvement in the situation. Meanwhile, the chief director of the shipyard, Ryszard Goluch, has gone to Malta for several months to act as an expert in implementing a contract between the Lenin Shipyards and Malta drydocks. He has taken 3 heads of design departments and 28 senior specialists and workers with him. The agreement indicates Director Goluch's monthly salary will amount to $3,000 paid into his personal account. He will also receive additional benefits such as: air tickets, a furnished apartment, personal insurance, and he will be exempt from bank charges, taxes, and duty.

This and numerous other examples show the need for greater control by higher organs approving foreign trips; a need for a thorough assessment of the benefits to be derived from a planned trip as well as comprehensive and detailed substantive, cadre, and organizational preparations and a comprehensive accounting of the results of such undertakings. These cannot be trips abroad at the state's expense. These examples also teach us that we ought to conclude contracts that would ensure the possibility of making collection of imported goods for quality controls on the spot in Poland. In the event a commodity is judged to be of poor quality, it would be placed at th disposal of the producer at his own cost, and the Polish importer -- in accordance with the contract -- would receive appropriate compensation. Just as is the case with poorly made Polish goods and fail to meet the terms of a contract.

Examinations of this kind are essential with regard to cadre appointments to agencies abroad. This is because, alongside irregularities with regard to temporary assignments, there has also been an excessive increase in the number of cadres at agencies located abroad, including trade sector agencies.

Significant economies could be made if there were an improvement in the quality of goods for export and a reduction in the number of visits abroad that have to made by specialists to carry out repairs covered by guarantees.

In many such cases one gets the impression that faults are deliberately permitted with goods for export to provide a justification for the need to go abroad or stay with a foreign recipient.

In September 1986, the Foreign Trade Enterprise "Stalexport" concluded a contract worth $2.2 million for the supply of 10,000 tons of wire rod, produced by the "Cedler" steelworks in Sosnowiec, to Japan.

The Japanese conducted quality controls on receipt of the delivery in February of this year and concluded that the wire rod contained too much silicon, which was not in keeping with the terms of the contract. A complaint was lodged about the entire consignment, it was placed at the disposal of the Polish side, and the Japanese refused to pay the outstanding $157,000 and requested the reimbursement of transportation costs of $800,000. In addition, the Polish side will be compelled to pay for storage at a Japanese port -- this has cost $100,000 so far, and the amount will increase every day the steel is in storage. If the steel is sold to another recipient, then it will undoubtedly be sold at a much lower price.

Thus, as a result of neglect in the production process we have lost a significant amount of money. On the recommendation of the Investigation Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, preliminary proceedings will be commenced in connection with this.

All cases like this lead to an enormous increase in production costs, lower efficiency, and influence the increase in prices, which reaches all of society.

A separate chapter connected with our contacts with foreign countries and entailing significant expenditure of foreign currency is sport, that popular area of life.

In 1968, the Committee for Physical Culture and Tourism alone was responsible for the central organization of trips, mainly to the West, for 26,011 people as part of interdepartmental sports exchanges.

At the same time, trips for 44,366 people were organized under decisions made by voivodships. Compared with 1985, there was an increase of several percent in the number of contacts with foreign countries and the number of persons who went abroad.

Many clubs make informed applications and obtain invitations to travel abroad. The justification for these trips in terms of training and sporting achievements is dubious. For example, members of the "Gryf" People's Sports Club from the Szczecin area went to West Berlin and the FRG on five occasions last year to participate in cycling events without placing high. It is significant that thus far no reports on the costs incurred by these trips have been submitted.

It is also the case that many sports trips, mainly by the Academic Sports Union, are made without the necessary agreement of the Main Committee for Physical Culture and Tourism.

In July of 1986, a team of 57 people from the University of Silesia Academic Sports Union and the club's president went to Italy in this way.

It should also be noted that the number of negative phenomena in international sports contacts is increasing. Breaches are being committed of the regulations concerning permission to travel abroad with regard to the duration of stays, changes in departure dates, and changes in team membership.

The average Pole is extremely annoyed when the sportsmen who are sent abroad to various types of sports events, including world and European championships, obtain embarrassingly poor results. Of course, this does not mean our sportsmen have to win all the time.

Influenza can tire a good sportsman; he can have an off-day or not be in top form. Sport is a beautiful and noble form of cooperation and he who is best should win. That is its entire charm. However, the rudiments of sport have to be taught in our country. Only those who obtain results that approximate to European standards in individual disciplines should go abroad. Others should only do so once they have attained significant results and consistent form.

We spent a significant amount of money on sports equipment in 1986. We realize we cannot stop importing equipment, particularly for the needs of competitive sport and in connection with such important events as the Olympics and world and European championships. But there must be moderation and thrift in this field, all the more so because we already produce a lot of sports equipment that is quite good. Athletes, especially those at the beginning of their careers, can improve their skills with this equipment.

I propose the committee makes the following recommendations to save by limiting expenditure of foreign currency in connection with the payment of wages to staff employed in Polish agencies abroad, costs involved in trips abroad, and expenditure on the purchase of sports equipment and travel for athletes:

First, that the minister of foreign trade extend the rights and duties of trade counsellor's bureaus with regard to collecting offers and concluding transactions with the cooperation of the central body of foreign trade or the appropriate enterprise;

Second, that the minister of foreign affairs verify the current personnel structure and staffing of Polish diplomatic missions in line with essential needs;

Third, that the chairman of the Main Committee for Physical Culture and Tourism tighten the regulations concerning foreign travel for sports teams to limit trips that do not guarantee the attainment of appropriate results and limit to the necessary minimum the number of persons accompanying a team and that appropriate decisions are made with a view to reducing expenditure on the purchase of sports equipment and apparatus, especially from the second payments area;

Fourth, that the minister of finance examine the funds for work-related travel so as to limit it by 20-50 percent.

Decisions on these matters could be made in agreement with the heads of appropriate departments and other central institutions, and by 30 June 1987 the heads of branch departments and the minister of finance could, by way of the committee, submit a report of the activities undertaken in this area and their financial and budgetary consequences to the Council of Ministers.

The First Results of Effecting Order in Certain Areas of Life [subhead]

I would like to share the following observation with you, comrades. Some people may have -- and some people do have -- doubts about the appropriateness of planned activities aimed at achieving economies and bringing order to certain areas of life. This might be the result of a misunderstanding or perhaps these people have rather mundane grounds for their doubts.

Thus, I would like to stress that questions concerning economies raised by Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, are already producing results. A number of voivodships declared their intention to give up some telephones connected to municipal networks and some automobiles in response to his appeal. Steps have already been taken to improve the administrative employment structure and the service provided to citizens. I am sure these examples will serve to inspire others.

I would like those who criticize such initiatives to consider that the savings during the course of 1 year for just one automobile, a Polonez for instance, are worth about as much the annual salaries of ten young teachers working in education or ten junior doctors, or five textile workers working under difficult conditions and sometimes supporting large families.

While bringing this matter to the attention of public opinion, I would point out at the same time that, counting carefully, the savings program covering automobiles and telephones will make it possible to save about Z18 to Z20 billion. Whereas, according to the Ministry of Education and Upbringing, all that is needed to deal with the most pressing additional needs concerning teachers' pay is Z8.5 billion, which the state does not have at the present time. The health service has similar needs.

So all those who have doubts should go to schools, hospitals and clinics, and factories in Lodz and other places where people's wages and salaries are on a similar level and tell those work forces that economies of this kind are pointless, that it is not worth using all available opportunities to improve their material circumstances.

They should listen to the views of workers calling for reserves to be released and economy measures to be stepped up. They should take into account the letters on this subject sent to the party's Central Committee, the State Council, the Office of the Council of Ministers, to various ministries, including the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and to the press, radio, and television. Skeptics should note the rate at which the campaign launched by TRYBUNA LUDU under the slogan "To Release Social Energy" is developing. We will see if they still have doubts.

That is the list of affairs that must be the subject of operational activity. At the same time, there are many other problems in various areas of socioeconomic life -- in production, trade, services, agriculture, science, and education.

Overcoming these deficiencies -- in the shortest time possible -- means creating conditions that promote the operation of the mechanisms of the second stage of the economic reform, releasing reserves, and creating new possibilities.

We Are Stepping Up the Battle Against Manifestations of Social Pathology [subhead]

I see several problems on which the committee could focus its attention in the near future. First -- expanding and accelerating the battle against crime and manifestations of social pathology on the basis of experience gained thus far.

Under the existing concepts for the operation of the committee we have introduced various initiatives aimed at preventing and combating pathological social phenomena. Some of them have already been put into practical operation.

These include the law of 10 May 1985 on special criminal responsibility, which played and continues to play a significant role in combating serious crime. [paragraph continues]

The formulation of the report on crime and manifestations of social pathology was important. On the basis of the decisions contained in it, a draft program for preventing and combating social pathology during the years 1986-90 has been prepared and so has a timeframe for its implementation. These documents were approved by the Council of Ministers and are being put into effect. The committee, having been empowered by the government, is coordinating activities connected with implementation.

Since 1983 activities have been conducted under the code name "Safe Tracks" the aim of which is to improve railroad security and order. During the period up to 31 March, 217 nationwide operations were conducted. On average 217 militia functionaries, 585 functionaries of the Railroad Security Guard, 440 soldiers, 900 members of the Volunteer Reserve of Citizens' militia, 200 Polish State Railroads employees, and many representatives of the social aktiv participated in every operation.

A total of 3,537 crimes and 913,700 offences were exposed as a result of these activities.

The rate of these operations and the nature of the undertakings aimed at prevention and exposure contributed to an improvement in public order at railroad stations and on trains. They have increased discipline among railroad users and employees of Polish state railroads, and have also arrested the growth in railroad crime, which was so typical of earlier periods. These activities will be continued until there is a clear decline in railroad crime.

Nationwide institutional activities under the code names "Posesja" and "Aglomeracja" will be continued. Apart from the militia, inspectors from the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate, employees of the Sanitary Inspection Service, and fire brigade functionaries actively participate in these operations. The continued growth of public support for these activities is producing a tangible -- although still markedly inadequate -- improvement in sanitary conditions in the country and positive changes in law, order, and law observance.

In 1985 the growth in crime was arrested and a definite trend toward a decline in the crime rate appeared. During this period there was an increase in the number of perpetrators of crimes who were concerned and a reduction in the duration of criminal proceedings.

These positive phenomena were the result of joint efforts, coordinated by the committee, on the part of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, prosecutors' offices, the judiciary, the Supreme Chamber of Control, state and social control and inspection bodies, party echelons and organizations, the regional administration, and social and youth organizations. It is also the result of the efforts of all those who consider combating crime, preserving order, and observing the law to be their responsibility toward society.

Of course the obtained results cannot be considered satisfactory. There continues to be a serious increase in the number of manifestations of social pathology, particularly criminal social pathology. This justifies the continuation, and -- in line with the size and nature of the threat that exists -- even the partial intensification of the actions that have been taken thus far. I also see a need to organize new institutional operations, especially those calculated to ensure safety in areas of public activity and places for rest after working hours.

I suggest that at its next meeting our committee examine ways of increasing the efficiency of undertakings in this area and make appropriate decisions. This is a result, inter alia, of the need to activate the "Directions for Activities Aimed at Combating Alcoholism and the Smoking of Tobacco and at Improving National Sanitary Conditions," set out by the party Central Committee Secretariat working in conjunction with the government.

We are rapidly expanding preventive and public order activities aimed at eliminating drunkenness on the streets, in public places -- particularly in sports stadiums and grounds, at railway stations, and on means of public transportation -- and in cultural centers.

There needs to be a continuation of systematic repressive actions directed at illegal producers of liquor and at the illegal trade in liquor. There must also be consistent application of the principle that intoxicated persons pay for their stay at militia stations.

Incidentally, I would like to inform the comrades that as part of job certification and the review of structures in the Ministry of Internal Affairs and in the voivodship offices of internal affairs by the end of May 1987 we will save about 20 percent of forces and resources and they will be allocated to primary executive organs, regional and district internal affairs offices, and police stations. They will be employed directly in activities aimed at improving order and public safety. They will support and raise the efficiency of these activities.

The Painful Consequences of Waste and Inefficient Management [subhead]

The second problem I propose the committee deal with is the extensive field of waste and mismanagement and the lack of supervision and control. As we know, since 1981 state leadership has been advancing programs aimed at achieving economies. This has had tangible effects, but unfortunately the realization of these tasks has not been universal.

These phenomena -- regardless of the extraordinarily high material losses -- have produced tangible social effects that have found expression in the justified and severe criticism of work forces. We should conduct [krytyka srodowisk pracowniczych] in the justified and severe criticism of work forces. We should conduct an extensive and comprehensive analysis of this problem.

Inter alia, we should become involved in activities conducted by the relevant ministries and aimed at effecting an improvement in the use of fixed assets and means of production, including production capacity. The problem's scale is attested to by the fact that 189 industrial economic units still have 727 imported items of machinery and equipment, facilties and production lines that have not been used. They were bought in the past, some of them as far back as 1973. Some of them have not yet been installed because the investment outlay allocated for this purpose was held back by Council of Ministers resolutions on account of the difficult economic situation. Their foreign currency value is estimated to be on the order of R40-50 million in the case of equipment imported from socialist countries and $500-600 million in the case of equipment purchased from capitalist countries.

However, part of these assets could be used efficiently. For example, the Gorzow Wielkopolski machinery factory has 64 different types of lathes, drills, and milling machines that have not been used for years and could be used by many other factories.

It would be worth conducting an analysis of the causes of the inappropriate use of fixed assets.

This is one of the most neglected areas of the economy. The use of fixed assets is still small -- it amounts to between 60 and 80 percent. This is due, inter alia, to low shift indexes and problems connected with the employment of workers for the second and third shifts. But that is also damaged through incorrect use, failure to observe deadlines for inspections, and poor maintenance. They stand incapacitated and not even used for one-third of the working time as they are waiting to be repaired.

As a result of an inadequate number of items of equipment for environmental protection -- despite the large and continually growing sums allocated for such purposes -- the poor use of existing equipment and, what is worse, neglect on the part of people who are responsible for its operation, serious damage is being caused to the environment and the natural world surrounding us.

We foresee the intensification of control activities by specialist and social services -- for example by the Nature Protection Guard. The penalties imposed on enterprises will be made more severe as will the size of fines imposed on those guilty of offenses that breach the regulations concerning these matters in force.

Aside from the damage caused by state and communal enterprises, serious damage to the natural environment is caused by untidiness, carelessness, and neglect, and on occasion by the deliberate actions of some citizens. The committee hopes the provision of increased ecological education for society will be accompanied by pressure on those who cause damage and cooperation with the committee and specialized environmental protection agencies.

The fight against the theft, abuses, and vandalism that continue to be encountered in industry and other spheres of socioeconomic life ought to be stepped up. Large, organized, dishonest seizures of social property are also not uncommon.

For example, during the years 1983-86 at the "Kasprzak" radio factory in Warsaw an organized criminal group, made up of factory employees, systematically stole imported stereophonic sound boxes, motors, and other tape recorder parts causing a total of more than Z36 million worth of losses. The personal automobile factory sustained losses as a result of the theft of 12,000 automobile batteries. Those who committed these crimes were subjected to criminal proceedings, in which preventive measures were employed to prevent punishment from being avoided.

I propose that the committee address an appeal to trade unions, work force self-management bodies, and the managements of factories calling for support and collaboration in increasing control and suppressive activities calculated to limit negative phenomena of this kind.

At the same time stress ought to be placed on taking steps designed not only to establish who is directly responsible for instances of neglect and shortcomings but, above all, to expose the entire "pyramid" of responsibility -- the people and agencies who do not perform their duties, and various protectors who tolerate this damaging state of affairs.

I propose that the committee urgently formulate and submit to the appropriate organs proposals designed to increase the extent of material responsibility of those guilty of negligence and waste. In the case of theft and vandalism, the proposals ought to concern the increased confiscation and loss of property, as well as the obligation of having to make up for losses.

Unused Reserves in Agriculture [subhead]

A third issue I believe the committee ought to address at one of its next sessions is that of the vast unused reserves in agriculture and the food economy.

Polish agriculture has made great progress during recent years. We have crossed the magic barrier for productivity -- 30 quintals of grain per hectare, and we have had record potato harvests. Imports of foodstuff commodities are equal to exports.

However, there are still significant reserves and great possibilities in agriculture.

First, such reserves and possibilities exist in the large areas of fertile but uncultivated or agriculturally rather poorly used land. We have about 45,000 hectares of land lying fallow, 3.5 million hectares of farmland that has to be improved, and about 450,000 hectares threatened with flooding because of a shortage of food barriers. With a certain amount of effort, and even without costly investment, this land could be used to cultivate cereals, increase fodder, augment the amount of productive pasture, and increase the amount of woodland. The Army, including military units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, has been actively involved in restoring the agricultural productiveness of these areas of land. It is well known that the Army is working hard on reclamation work in Zulawy, in recultivating land in Bieszczady, and in Suwalki Voivodship, and in other regions of the country, on the construction of water catchments, access roads, and strengthening flood barriers.

Last year a total of almost 6,000 soldiers and members of civil defense labor brigades worked on the expansion of agricultural land and carried out work worth Z1,700,000,000. This year, according to the decisions made concerning agriculture and forestry, 10,000 soldiers and functionaries will complete such work and it will be coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Food Economy, the Ministry of National Defense, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. There will be a simultaneous increase in the amount of technical resources available. The value of the work will amount to Z2,200,000,000.

Before the end of this month, the heads of these ministries will examine further possibilities for recultivating unused agricultural land, and they will make appropriate decisions on implementing this.

I propose that the Council of Ministers' committee, in agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Food Economy, recommend to the team for the development of agricultural production that it deal with the following topics as quickly as possible:

First, the formulation of proposals for activating an economic mechanism that will ensure the attainment of higher yields of marketable agricultural produce.

The importance of this is attested to by the fact that we have almost 800,000 farms in our country of which a significant number do not produce food, even for their own needs. These farms, which until recently produced for families and towns, still have their farm buildings, barns, cowsheds, pigpens, and poultry houses.

Today, there are hundreds of thousands of establishments producing food -- meat, milk, butter, and bread -- with places and facilities for livestock, which have a production potential far from fully exploited. If every second farm just had a cow and every cow -- under Polish conditions -- produces almost 3,000 liters of milk, and if the remaining farm were to raise one or two hogs weighing about 100 kilograms every year, then the market would receive an additional tangible amount of milk, butter, and meat and meat products. This would also have a positive effect on the retail prices of these products.

Second, an examination of the possibility of stepping up production of some production factors such as lime fertilizers and plant preservation agents.

Our country has sufficient amounts of raw materials for this, including the necessary minerals, and sulphur and copper discards. Scholars, institutes, and industry working for agriculture should take definite steps to solve this problem.

An elucidation of this problem is of interest to public opinion. It would be useful if those responsible for the production of plant preservation agents were to explain -- on television, for example -- who is not producing them, why they are not being produced, and why we have had to import a significant amount of them from abroad.

Third, the committee will participate in activities designed to limit waste of agricultural produce and foodstuffs.

Losses of produce and foodstuffs during transportation, processing, and storage are significant.

In the case of meat and meat products, annual losses for these reasons amount to between 60 and 65 thousand tons. This is the equivalent of half a month's supply of meat for the entire country under the rationing system. It still happens so often that some farmers keep unthreshed corn until spring and in doing so feed rodents and pests. According to estimates, losses of grain resulting from neglect during transportation and inappropriate storage and processing amount to between 10 and 12 percent of the biological yield, that is, to between 2.5 and 3 million tons, whereas imports of grain during 1986 amounted to less than 2 million tons.

We have noticed a huge and embarrassing increase in waste in the production and storage of potatoes. Some exports estimate that total losses during the harvesting and storage of potatoes amount to about 20 percent, which is about 8 million tons. This means that the yield of about 450,000 hectares of land is wasted annually. This illustrates the scale of the problem for science and agriculture.

The committee will conduct a view of existing reserves in this field, it will expose shortcomings and weaknesses and will initiate steps directed toward achieving economies and greater discipline. This applies, above all, to improving the work of procurement points, transportation, and storage.

Thus, we must be aware that a define curtailment of losses during foodstuff production requires not only better management and better use of potential but also increased investment outlays on industry and agriculture.

Esteemed comrades, please consider the proposals I have made and make any possible additional observations and suggestions.

They will become the subject of hard work for interdisciplinary specialist teams set up for this purpose which will unite experts who have a particular interest in this question, ministries, as well as institutions outside the government, higher schools, scientific centers, and social organizations and trade unions.

We realize that our activities are marginal in relation to the structural and institutional changes envisaged under the second stage of the economic reform and that they offer protection and support for these activities. That is why we also submit to society a program for certain detailed solutions and directions of our activity. In this way we want to show that efficiency, thrifty management, and the mobilization of reserves are not purely for show but a permanent principle of thinking activity for the future.

This is also why the entirety of our activities geared toward achieving order and economies will be subjected to constant control. The committee -- by the way of regular communique in the mass media -- will ensure that public opinion is provided with full information on the degree to which the tasks set the committee are being implemented and about the results produced by economizing actions.

We also propose creating a special open account. The financial resources obtained through economies in, for example, the rational management of automobiles, telephones, and foreign currencies will flow into this account. This account will be placed at the disposal of the Council of Ministers. It will be possible to use these funds for the implementation of the most urgent social tasks and for emergency purchases in the dollar sphere, so that there are no cases of factories not working because of a shortage of raw materials, and of workers not producing for the domestic market and for export while drawing wages and increasing the inflationary spiral.

We ask society to aid us with constant inspiration, to cooperate with us in the struggle against all manifestations of wrongdoing and to indicate new dangers and concrete negative phenomena and facts the elimination of which will produce savings. Proposals and suggestions concerning this should be directed -- preferably by letter -- to the secretariat of the committee.

We want our activities to be credible. We wish to wage the struggle for economies and against manifestations and sources of all forms of pathology together with society and under social control. We want it to become clear not only that we have the ability to accurately perceive needs and opportunities to make the changes that are awaited but also that we have the will and determination to realize them.

BRIEFS

FRIENDSHIP PROTOCOL WITH USSR -- A protocol was signed in Moscow today on this year's cooperation between the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society and the Union of Soviet associations for friendship and cultural relations abroad and also with the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society. It is stated in the protocol that the perfection, strengthening, and widening of cooperation between our countries will be continued. The friendship societies in both countries will actively participate in the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution and also the 110th anniversary of the birth of Feliks Dzerzhinskiy. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Apr 87 LD]

RCP CC HOLDS MEETINGS ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

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[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 07-04-1987 -- Under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, working meetings were held successively at the CC of the RCP -- by branches and in plenum -- with the steering councils in machine construction, metal-working, chemistry, petrochemistry, the light industry, mining, oil and geology, electric and thermic power, and also with the Executive Bureau of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Forestry and Water Management and with the steering council of the Ministry of Woodworking and Construction Materials.

The meeting was an opportunity to make an in-depth and exact analysis of how action had been taken to fulfill the plan for the first quarter, of the measures to be taken for the best fulfillment of the provisions for April and the second quarter of the year. Measures were also analyzed for the best possible unfolding of the current spring farm campaign.

During the debates, the participants -- members of the executive bureaus of the steering councils, executives of the respective ministries, heads of industrial central departments and of big productive units, of research and foreign trade enterprises -- analyzed the causes underlying some results in the first quarter of the year which were not up to the provisions and described the major technico-organizational steps which should ensure the elimination of the manifested shortfalls, the soonest possible recouping of arrears. They also showed that they had all the conditions to fulfill the plan for the ongoing month and the entire second quarter, which emphasis on the actions taken to implement these targets.

During the debates, stress was laid on the important role of industrial central departments in the productive activity as a whole, the direct responsibility they carry for the most efficient utilization of production units, of raw and subsidiary materials, of investments and for the implementation of the physical production and export tasks, of all planned indicators, so as to emerge as basic factors in the application of the new economico-financial mechanism, of the principles of self-management and financial self-administration.

The second day, the works proceeded in the plenum of a working meeting that gathered all the participants in the meetings by specific domains. At the end of the meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu addressed the audience.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS RCP MEETING 10 APRIL

AU102015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10-04-1987 -- Gathered on April 10, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, the CC of the RCP's Executive Political Committee debated a report on a survey-based analysis of the results in the national economy, the formation and utilization of the financial resources in 1986. The data in the report show that last year, important results were scored in the country's socio-economic development. The more marked and intensive development in industry showed in one of the highest growth rates in latest years and the highest cereal production ever in agriculture, which resulted in increasingly growing people's welfare. Action was taken to consolidate the budgetary, financial and monetary balance and an active trade balance was achieved, which helped further the foreign debt.

The analysis made during the meeting evinced a number of shortfalls in the financial organs' activity last year.

Next, the Executive Political Committee examined and approved a report on the working people's participation fund in the fulfillment of production, profits and profit-sharing in 1986. It was stressed that the profit-sharing fund in staterun economic units reached 2,650 million in 1986, by 100 million more than in 1985.

The Executive Political Committee also approved a report on the participation of people working in state socialist and cooperative units with social shares in the formation of the economic development fund. According to centralized data, the working people's participation with social shares rose last year 11.1 per cent, from 1985, as deposits grew by 570 million lei in the economy as a whole.

For their social parts, people working in state units benefit by an income, under the law, amounting to 643 million lei, by 223 million more than in 1985 -- which corresponds to an average annual interest of six per cent. [sentence as received] Additional incomes for members of cooperative units total 106 million lei -- 33 million more than in 1985 -- corresponding to a five per-cent average interest rate.

The Executive Political Committee further examined a report on the financial-banking control activity in the economy in 1986. All organs with attributions in this domain were requested to take proper steps for a firm and exigent financial control in all units and at all levels, mostly preventive controls, so as to ensure the strengthening of the socialist property.

HIGHER ARMY POLITICAL COUNCIL HOLDS PLENUM

AU191902 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Apr 87 p 4

[Text] The Higher Army Political Council held a plenary meeting Wednesday with the aktiv, which discussed Army tasks arising from the decision of the 24-25 March 1987 RCP Central Committee plenum and from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's brilliant speech there on the implementation of requirements of the 13th party congress decisions and the supreme commander's directive on further raising the combat and political training of troops and the combat capability of small and large units in order to always carry out missions entrusted to the Armed Forces. The plenary meeting examined the political-organizational work of party bodies and organizations to implement party directives and decisions. The meeting also addressed the composition and organizational structure of Army party organizations on 31 December 1986 and the activity to apply the party's cadre policy in the Army and solve problems raised in letters and audiences.

The plenary proceedings were attended by Comrade Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

In an enthusiastic atmosphere of strong patriotic commitment, the participants in the plenary meeting sent a telegram to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the SR of Romania, and supreme commander of the Armed Forces.

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CUBA -- Bucharest AGERPRES 17/04/1987 -- A protocol was signed in Bucharest on Friday, April 17, on commercial exchanges between Romania and the Republic of Cuba for 1987. The document stipulates further growth of goods deliveries between the two countries. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1544 GMT 17 Apr 87 AU]

COAL MINERS CONTINUE WORK STOPPAGE IN LABIN

LD201345 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1129 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Labin, 20 Apr (TANJUG) -- The expected resolution of the work stoppage by more than 1,000 miners of the Rasa Istrian coal mines failed to materialize today, the 13th day of the strike. The workers' council of the Istrian coal mines work organization decided today that on the basis of a 3-month accounting period, and in accordance with the intervention law, the value of the rating point for all employees should be increased by 18.3 percent. The council also decided that a self-managing procedure should be started to change the housing regulations so that miners are allowed to build family houses in the municipality of Labin. The council appealed to miners to return to work, but miners assemblies failed to respond to the appeal and did not accept the workers' council decisions: Instead, the miners demand that the personal income base be increased by 100 percent, but only for pit workers. They called for their earlier demand to replace the management to be fulfilled; this issue was not discussed today by the self-management organ.

Municipal Committee Appeal

LD202227 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1940 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Labin, 20 Apr (TANJUG) -- At a session this evening attended by members of the presidium of the Socialist Alliance Municipal Conference, the municipal committee of the Labin LC came to the conclusion that the Rasa Istrian Mines work organization should, in conjunction with other factors in the commune, region, the Rijeka region, and the republic, exert efforts to get the miners to start work as soon as possible so that losses do not continue to accumulate. Apart from the daily loss, which is estimated to amount to 70 million dinars, particular stress was placed on the need to continue to ensure the normal functioning of the essential pit systems. Otherwise, damage of catastrophic proportions could be caused. Those taking part in the session were especially critical of the imperimissible conduct of those involved in the stoppage who have been preventing workers from going down the pits to carry out necessary maintenance of the essential pit functions to ensure their safety and capacity for further work.

KRALJEVO RAILROAD CAR BUILDERS GO ON STRIKE

AU201842 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Dissatisfied with the calculation of personal incomes according to the law on a temporary ban on the distribution of the part of social funds for personal incomes, the workers of Vagonogradnja, the biggest basic associated labor organization of the Kraljevo railroad cars factory, went on strike this morning. In relation to the previous month their personal incomes for March were reduced by 9.85 percent on average. The FEC's intervention law has been implemented in all the factory's basic associated labor organizations. Personal incomes were reduced between 11 and 17 percent.

SMEDEREVO WORKERS STOP WORK OVER PAY DECREASE

LD202343 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2002 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Summary] Smederevo, 20 Apr (TANJUG) -- The 10,000-strong work force at the new Smederevo bloomery received 40 percent less pay in March than in December 1986. [paragraph continues]

Dissatisfaction with this led some workers to refuse their pay slips, and a classic work stoppage lasting several hours took place in the spare parts production shop. The metallurgical works has been under construction for 23 years, at great cost, and the second phase is still incomplete. Last year's losses -- 12.4 billion dinars -- were only half covered. The production plan for the first quarter has not been accomplished and new losses are expected. The metallurgical combine is a "programmed loss-maker" according to the latest variant of the consolidation program adopted on 10 March by the Serbian Assembly.

The Intervention Laws were enforced here in this situation, with the result that workers' earnings were nearly halved as compared with the last quarter of 1986. Svetislav Radivojevic, general director of the metallurigical combine, told journalists last night that the most important thing at present is to keep up the April production performance, which is far better than that of the first 3 months, but in present conditions this will be difficult. Meanwhile, the republic is not carrying out its obligations in accordance with the new program.

FEC SESSION DISCUSSES ECONOMIC TRENDS IN 1987

LD162222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1427 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Apr (TANJUG) -- At its session today (presided over by Branko Mikulic) the FEC examined information on economic trends in the first 3 months of this year and the implementation of the SFRY Assembly resolution on the policy of socioeconomic development in 1987.

In the view of the FEC, according to the statement from the Federal Secretariat for Information, despite the very complex conditions in the first quarter some positive trends in economic currents have been registered, which show themselves in the gradual increase in production and exports to the convertible currency area, the reduction of various forms of expenditure, more favorable tendencies in agriculture and tourism and so on. Indicative of this are the statistics that industrial production in the period January-March increased by 3.1 percent in comparison with the same period last year. The fall in industrial production of 2 percent, which occurred in January, was made up with an increase in production in February of 8.5 percent and of 9.9 percent in March.

The best results were achieved in increasing production of food products, textiles, leather and rubber, metal processing, the electrical manufacturing industry, the production of chemical products and paper, while there were unfavorable results in metallurgy, the power industry, and the production of non-metals and building materials.

In the area of economic relations with other countries, following a decline in commodity exports in January there has been an increase in exports. The growth in exports to the convertible currency area in the first quarter amounts to 4.6 percent in comparison with the same period last year, and 10.6 percent to the developed countries of the West, which is important for the improvement of the balance of payments situation in this country. It was assessed that a positive contribution to the growth in exports to the convertible currency area was made by measures adopted in June and July last year, and in February this year, with the aim of stimulating exports and increasing foreign currency earnings.

The FEC will continue to monitor trends in the area of production and exports and will take measures to offer support to the positive trends shown. It will also examine various forms of stimulating exports of services with a view to securing greater foreign currency receipts. The further development of agriculture will also be supported with measures of the current economic policy, so that in this year the conditions for generating income and improving the financial position of organizations of associated labor are brought into line with other parts of the economy. Within the framework of proposals being made for new systemic solutions for developing the economic system, possibilities were looked at for introducing stimulative forms of joint investments with foreign business partners and for attracting greater foreign currency remittances from our workers temporarily employed abroad.

Measures are also being prepared for the consistent implementation of the resolution on the policy of socioeconomic development for this year with regard to the monetary and credit policy, and in particular movements in the money supply, investments by banks, elimination of the "gray money issue" and the strengthening of financial discipline. The basic banks, in the view of the FFC should influence the greater withdrawal of commodities from the stocks of organizations of associated labor and should encourage these organizations to put these goods onto the market. There will be a firm ban on the non-specific use of selective credits, particularly credits obtained for the preparation of exports, and to this end the sanctions envisaged in the regulations will be applied.

The FEC assessed that in the first quarter of this year certain negative tendencies in economic trends are continuing, among which the most significant is the maintaining of inflationary business activity with high price increases, along with strong pressures for the dilution and deferment of the application of particular measures, especially those which introduce qualitative changes in the method of business activity. Such pressures have been felt particularly in the area of income distribution, price increases, maintaining unrealistic expenditure, in the area of monetary and credit policy and the socialization of losses.

As was stressed at the session, it is essential that there is greater involvement of all subjects of economic policy and economic activity and far greater determination in breaking the strong areas of resistance to the transition to the introduction of realistic economic categories, seen in particular in pressures for the modification or deferment of the application of systemic solutions in order to maintain or gain certain positions and privileges.

At today's session the council also examined and approved the report of the Yugoslav delegation on the talks with representatives of creditor governments on the realization of the second phase of consolidation of the Yugoslav debt which were held in Paris at the end of March.

The Yugoslav delegation informed the creditors' representatives about the current economic situation in Yugoslavia. In this connection the measures being taken by the Yugoslav Government for the consistent implementation of policies in the resolution for this year and measures being taken in line with the long-term program of economic stabilization in the area of changes in the economic system were explained. These measures are a precondition for the application of economic categories and the affirmation of market-oriented business activity.

The FEC was informed that the representatives of the creditor governments also heard additional arguments concerning the positive trends in the economy.

The creditors have agreed to the implementation of the second phase of the rescheduling of the debt, which runs from 16 May to 31 March 1988, following consultations on the opinion of the Director General of the IMF on the measures, which the Yugoslav delegation reported on, and which they themselves spoke positively about. The creditors' representatives also welcomed the determination expressed by the Yugoslav Government to combine the strengthening of the balance of payments with considerably lower inflation and an acceptable growth rate.

The Council approved the activity of the Yugoslav delegation so far and authorized it, if the need arises within the framework of forthcoming talks with the banks, to inform the international coordination committee of the commercial banks about economic trends in Yugoslavia, as it did with the creditor governments in the group for the debt consolidation at the meeting in Paris.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES VIEW 'ATTACKS' ON MILITARY

LD151352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1608 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Apr (TANJUG) -- Attacks on the concept and social and constitutional role of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] represent a component part of the overall activity directed against the totality of our social system and all our foundations and social values. At today's joint session of the Committees for Internal Policy and National Defense of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber and the Commission for Control of the State Security Service, it was stated that the causes for concern do not lie as much in the number of groups and individuals attacking our defense system as in the inequal relationship and responsibility of individual state organs and organized socialist forces for finding an answer to this and taking appropriate measures...

Examining by means of a regular procedure a report on attacks on the concept of all-people's defense and the position and role of the YPA in society, as well as on the members of the YPA, and internal affairs' organs, members of the two committees and the commission stressed a need for a more resolute opposition to the ideological and political denial of the concept of all-people's defense and also for the suppression of all forms of attacks on the YPA. Stress was also laid on the activity with regard to a request voiced at the 13th LCY Congress for increasing the responsibility and involvement of all social subjects, aimed at the consolidation and further socialization of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. In the words of Bogdan Tankosic, chairman of the Committee for National Defense, who submitted the introductory report, attacks on the YPA are manifested, in various environments, by means of seminars, meetings, memoirs, scientific and specialized literature, some papers and magazines, and recently a number of peace and other alternative movements have also been voicing their unacceptable demands. Tankosic also drew attention to the fact that some public information media treat these issues in a biased, uncritical way, not paying sufficient attention to the social and constitutional role of the YPA. He said that opposition forces do not attack the concept and system of our defense by accident, because it is the guarantee of our independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and constitutional system. [paragraph continues]

There is not and there cannot be any compromise with anyone when it comes to the question of the freedom and independence of the country, and consequently, there can be no confusion as to our resolve to develop our defense, he said.

The resume of the discussion by the two committees and the commission will be submitted to Federal Chamber delegates and also to the corresponding working bodies of socio-political organizations at the levels of the federation, the republics and provinces.

At separate sessions today, the two committees supported the adoption of the law on amendments and addenda to the law on associated labor. However, the delegates of both committees raised a number of objections to the proposed text of the law, saying that it is too long, not comprehensible enough and containing excessive normativism. These objections and proposals will be submitted to the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber.

The Committee for National Defense also examined a report on admission to military schools in 1986 and the premature departure of active members of the Armed Forces. Members of the committee noted that some of the difficulties regarding the admission to military schools are manifested in insufficient and uneven response of candidates from particular socio-political communities, nations and nationalities, as well as in uneven response to some of the military schools. The consequence of this was said to be a failure to ensure a more proportional representation of the republics and provinces in military schools, and consequently in the structure of the officers' cadre of the YTA. The committee will propose conclusions aimed at overcoming these difficulties to the Federal Chamber.

DEFENSE SECRETARY CHAIRS MILITARY COUNCIL SESSION

LD201633 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1334 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Apr (TANJUG) -- A session of the Military Council was held in the Yugoslav People's Army Club in Belgrade today, chaired by Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense.

The agenda included a number of issues relating to the fulfillment in 1986, of the tasks of developing the SFRY Armed Forces' combat capability. In this context the council considered measures and activities conducive to the enhancement of the Armed Forces' combat readiness in the coming period. Particular reference was made to the moral-political situation in the Armed Forces, and to their security as vital factors of their combat readiness and capacity to carry our special-purpose tasks. It was assessed that despite the familiar difficulties confronting our society in the spheres of its economic and socio-political development, the Armed Forces' combat readiness was at the necessary level, primarily as a result of a responsible attitude to work, the updating of the system of leadership and command, improvements in the method of training and education, and of the fact that the Armed Forces are continually supplied with modern technology, weapons, and military equipment. A particular factor contributing to the present level of the Armed Forces' combat readiness is their ideological unity and the moral-political stability of its members. The continued enhancement of the Armed Forces' combat readiness, their moral-political firmness and reputation is a lasting task for all members, the Military Council noted.

At its session, the Military Council also discussed some issues of cadre policy which fall within the Military Council's purview. Particular stress was placed on the need to increase interest in military schools and academies among young people.

ARTICLE SAYS DIRECT ELECTION OF PRESIDENCY 'NOT SUITABLE'

AU111718 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Mar 87 p 2

[Dr Mijat Sukovic article: "How To Authorize Authorities"]

[Excerpts] The functions and character of the assemblies of sociopolitical communities and of the SFRY Presidium are different. This results in the need for a different way to elect delegates to the assemblies of sociopolitical communes and members of the SFRY Presidency. It is therefore unacceptable -- when talking about direct elections -- to put delegates and SFRY Presidency members in the same category.

It is not suitable to the essence and the aims of the assembly system of the organization of power that the SFRY Presidency members be elected by citizens directly in a secret ballot. Such a way of selecting them would undermine the democratic principle of the unity of power. It would also change the form of power organization in the SFRY in a way which would not contribute to a spread and strengthening of democracy.

This does not imply the position that the present manner of electing the SFRY Presidency members is the only possible one or that it is the best of several possible alternatives. On the contrary, all the functions of the SFRY Presidency -- from representing the SFRY up to commanding the SFRY Armed Forces -- the nature of the Yugoslav federation, and the essence of the whole of the Yugoslav system demand and require that the SFRY Assembly -- with an appropriate role of the republics and autonomous provinces in determining the proposed candidates -- should elect the SFRY Presidency members in a secret ballot. The function of the SFRY Presidency in the process of adopting laws on economic measures is not decisive in determining the body that should elect the SFRY Presidency members, as it has been publicly asserted. However, if one accepts the position that this function is indeed decisive in determining the body that should elect the SFRY Presidency members, the conclusion is the reverse of what has been publicly said. It is appropriate for the content of this function that the SFRY Presidency should be responsible to the SFRY Assembly and that its members be elected by the SFRY Assembly, and not that its members should be elected by the assemblies of the republics and the autonomous provinces and that they should be responsible to these assemblies. It is contrary to the essence of this function, and to the nature, the role, and the constitutionally prescribed position of the SFRY Presidency that the SFRY Presidency members should act on the principle of delegate directives of the several republics and autonomous provinces in the process of giving their consent to a proposal that an act on economic measures be adopted; this essentially is the substance of the position mentioned above. It is contrary, among other things, because the SFRY Presidency is the organ of the "Federal Republic" and not an organ of a "federation of republics." [passage omitted]

The retention and ensuring of the work and production principle by the election of delegates, combined with the territorial principle, is also decisive for spreading and enhancing the socialist self-managing components in the form of organizing and implementing power in Yugoslavia, and for implementing the workers' class essence of democracy. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, the initiative that delegates be elected only on a territorial principle, and not also on the principle of work and production, does not correspond to the essence of socialist self-managing democracy. The existence of in equality through the fact that workers would be represented twice in the assemblies is only illusory. [passage omitted]

The direct election of delegates by secret ballot does not exclude the necessity for the existence of delegations. On the contrary, under these conditions a delegation is a very useful, and in many respects is an indispensable form of organizing working people and citizens for the purpose of continually directing and controlling the work of delegates, and for the purpose of working people and citizens cooperating in the processes of power implementation. The problems therefore boil down to determining the modalities of combining the direct election of delegates with the existence of delegations, the modalities that will most successfully ensure that proper social class delegate relationships will be established in the work and decisionmaking processes of the assemblies. [passage omitted]

It is not necessary, and neither it is possible, to elect delegates to the assemblies of sociopolitical communities all in the same way. Direct election, by secret ballot, of delegates to the communal assemblies is appropriate to the occasion. It is also possible under circumstances when the delegate varies, and very easy under the conditions when the delegate is replaceable. It is not appropriate, however, for the election of delegates to the SFRY Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces. [passage omitted]

The situation therefore demands a differentiated approach, the guidelines being that working people and citizens in self-managing organizations and local communities elect directly, by secret ballot, delegates to those chambers of the assemblies of sociopolitical communities whose functions and nature are suited by such election of delegates; and that delegates to the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces be elected by the assemblies of the republics and provinces, and delegates to the sociopolitical chambers by working people and citizens in sociopolitical organizations in a specially determined way. [passage omitted]

RENOVICA SPEAKS AT MACEDONIAN PARTY PLENUM

LD101022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1753 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Skopje, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- Milanko Renovica, president of the SFRY Presidency, who is paying a 2-day working visit to Macedonia, today took part in the work of a session of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium.

At the beginning of a long speech Renovica said that unfavorable economic trends show that we could not be satisfied with the implementation of congressional decisions. He added that unfavorable economic phenomena and trends last year, in particular in the second half of the year, had resulted in inflation, enormous expenditure, and a delay in socialist self-management. Manifestations of aggressive activity of individuals and groups from antisocialist positions and anticommunist ideologies have become frequent in numerous areas of sociopolitical life. Also, still unconsolidated conditions following the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo make it more difficult to stabilize the political situation and to a great extent confuses communists and all progressive people in the struggle to develop socialist self-management.

However, simultaneously, in the overall activity after the congress, the working class and our entire nation are very clearly expressing confidence in the directions of the development of socialist self-management, the ideas of socialism, and in the firm determination to strengthen and develop the heritage of the revolution, federal order, brotherhood and unity, the equality of nations and nationalities. While focusing on sociopolitical activity and the struggle of the LC to preserve the realization of the stabilization policy and the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress, Renovica said that this activity, regardless of certain oscillations and insufficient intensity in certain environments, was still continuous. Certain results are already being felt in the readiness and determination of people and their motivation to come to grips with problems and to win over the continuity of our socialist development and socialist revolution through the struggle for stabilization.

What was achieved last year in the growth of production, employment, the initial growth of work productivity, the realized surplus in the balance of payments and in the commitments met toward foreign countries, indicates that in the production forces of our country and in associated labor, there are realistic potentials for rejuvenating production, exports, employment and for raising income. These are the key issues in our battle for stabilization.

According to Renovica the main problem at this juncture is represented by inflation and a quite unrealistic expenditure. Measures and activities being undertaken should be understood as a necessity to make certain changes and to halt inflationary trends and their destructive effect on overall socioeconomic relations. In essence, inflation can be overcome only with a more efficient and socially more profitable production, realizing expenditure within the borderlines of newly created value, with a strengthened material basis of associated labor, by eliminating expenditure based on anticipation, and by implementing other economic policy measures which will be in line with the anti-inflationary program.

In these issues we have not shown enough strength, readiness and willingness for several reasons. Different sections of the economy and population are in a different economic position, there are different conditions for economic activity and earning income, and there are also different degrees of burdening the economy. So our battle against inflation has not been developed with the same zeal and force demanded by the times. This has had unfavorable economic, social, and political effects on the situation in society, standard and position of the working person in production.

In view of the developed capacities, the degree of their technical equipment and their significant orientation toward exports, we must make the utmost efforts to increase efficiency and socially profitable production, which will realize higher income. With such a structure of the economy, regardless of all objective difficulties, it is necessary to develop orientations toward exports with more determination and without vacillation, regardless of the domestic trade prosperity, Renovica stressed. Last year's exports were insufficient, below the expectations. At the beginning of this year there have been some signs of improvement in exports to convertible currency markets, but overall exports are lower.

By using all potentials we must make efforts in the area of foreign economic relations, so that by applying measures of social and economic policy our economic expansion increases. Although talks with governments, the World Bank and other financial organizations and commercial banks for refinancing our debts are favorable, the present foreign exchange inflow threatens our foreign liquidity. This means that with maximal involvement and mobilization of all material, production and cadre responses, that is, with all available means, we will have to make efforts to increase exports.

Many of the difficulties in participating in individual markets and carrying out investment projects result from certain agreements that are not being realized, unfair competition, insufficient preparations and inadequate support, and so forth. Also, certain organizations enjoy a monopoly in individual markets. All this decreases our overall involvement and the overall foreign exchange inflow. It is the task of subjective forces to fight for the elimination of such shortcomings in appropriate associations.

After he had talked about the rift between production and expenditure, Renovica commented on the situation connected with personal incomes, saying that a steady and realistic growth in them cannot be ensured. Last year they were also increased in real terms, but the overall trends in the economy and the growth of income prevent the growth of personal incomes at this pace, since other aspects of general and joint expenditure are formed on the basis of personal incomes. Therefore these trends must be reduced within frameworks that will be objective, that will ensure that a certain rate of accumulation in social assets is also ensured.

In this context the LC has insisted that the motivation factor should be more strongly built into the distribution of personal incomes. Unfortunately, this is proceeding very slowly and we are now facing enormous tasks, not only those which arise out of the application of the law on the restriction of the use of a part of social funds for the payment of personal incomes and joint expenditure and on labor productivity, but also in the elaboration of social contracts in the republics so that this system can be applied by 1 July of this year.

Many criticisms can now be directed at the social contract on the generation and distribution of income that was concluded on the national level. It is indeed not sufficiently complete and perfect as to be directly applicable, but it provides the basis directions and guidelines.

The crux of the matter, Renovica stressed, does not lie in which acts we use to regulate distribution. The primary solution is for workers who manage publically owned social funds to determine themselves the conditions for the generation and distribution of income, with their own instruments, their own policies, according to market demands, and thereby securing constant growth and maintained value and its constant increase. The crux of the matter will lie in how we guarantee growth in productivity and income so that such a basic demand can be fulfilled, because talk of someone forbidding someone else to distribute something is an empty phrase.

Speaking about the realization of socioeconomic development and economic stabilization, Renovica stressed that there is no alternative to the program of economic stabilization; that is to overcome the economic crisis in which our society has found itself. This was confirmed as its ideo-political orientation by the LC at its last congress.

This calls for creative action, stimulation, mobilization, abandoning apathy, getting rid of dilemmas and various interpretations and overcoming resistance and hesitation. With the measures adopted at the end of the year and the changes in the economic system -- and shortly there will be further proposals for the expansion of the economic system -- we have guaranteed that the basic demands of the long-term program are more strongly expressed through the creation of conditions for the broader operation of economic laws, market criteria and the introduction of realistic economic categories. This will not be easy, and will be reflected differently in individual organizations of associated labor. It will also call for changes in certain conditions of economic activity: some will lose their monopolies on the basis of which they acquired greater income, irrespective of their labor and the results of their labor, and some will defend such a position. It has to be said that inflation suits some, at least temporarily, although this is a profound illusion.

Renovica stressed that it is the historical responsibility of the LC to mobilize communists and progressive people in the struggle against autarchy and particularism, against economic egoism, against economic nationalism and any form of isolationism which fails to see problems beyond its own house. Only with joint efforts, on a unified economic market, in a European and world division of labor, can the Yugoslav economy and working class realize both their individual and general historical interests in the struggle for new social relations and in the struggle for a better tomorrow, and also today.

This is why the LC must give new impulses and encouragement and remove all dilemmas and hesitation, particularly on those issues on which clear political stances have been adopted, which relate to the effect of economic laws. This will call for certain changes both organizationally and in self-management terms, a different kind of self-managing organization and involvement in particular production programs. Stressing that it is frequently stated in oversimplified terms that anyone unable to operate should be put into liquidation, Renovica said that we are obliged to undertake everything so that all constructed production and other capacities in the country are utilized on the unified market, in joint development policies and in joint programs of production and export.

The Macedonian economy is realizing very impressive results in the physical volume of production but is also showing unfavorable financial results. If the cause of this lies only in unfavorable relations in primary distribution or price disparities and in conditions of economic activity, Renovica says, we should invest joint and social efforts in order to analyze the situation as soon as possible, get to grips with it and find ways out of it. It is also necessary to recognize the economics of the utilization of resources, labor and materials, and to draw up comparative analyses, find reserves and make maximum use of constructed capacities. I believe that such reserves exist.

Maximum efforts have been invested to carry out the economic and financial consolidation of the economy in Macedonia through reliance on our own resources. I must say that what has been undertaken up until now in this respect is to be supported, such as the employment program, and that this should meet with broad understanding. Under the present conditions this implies great sacrifice by working people, who through their own contribution and efforts, with relatively low personal income and living standards, and a large number of unemployed and numerous problems arising out of this, take on a considerable burden.

In further measures to stimulate the more rapid development of the economically underdeveloped republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo it will be necessary to elaborate and clarify certain ideological and political issues and particular measures. Recently among our public these means have been oversimplified as exclusively a means of assistance. They are always seen as a burden on those who allocate them. They are still not seen as being a common interest for everyone. This is a major issue of our overall development in the country, because it is with these means that the economic basis for the equality of nations and nationalities in the republics and provinces is created, likewise the equalization of conditions of life and work and the more harmonious development of the whole country. It is therefore not in the interests only of those on whose territory these funds are invested, but in the interests of everyone that the resources and work potential of the entire country are engaged and involved in the overall economic basis of society.

We should not always look at it from the point of view of how much is being allocated, nor from the point of view of how much it is in everyone's common interest. It is not simply a question of accounting, nor can it be reduced to the level of clear accounts, just as it is probably not possible to carry out to the last detail all the other accounts on the unified Yugoslav market based on compensation, premiums, stimuli, subsidies, and so on. But it is possible to know that these funds play a certain role in compensation and that this is the common interest. In this sense, I believe that it is also good to look at other account balances on the national level, to evaluate them and jointly establish the method and policy for using funds for particular purposes that are of joint interest. We will have such funds for the development of the agro-complex, for technological development, for exports, for other joint national level requirements, or for the realization of joint programs of export and production that are to be established.

The support and solidarity of all republics and provinces for economic and financial consolidation is a particular issue. Politically, this question has been agreed and there are very clear and defined stances exist. Financial consolidation is (?unavoidable). It must be carried out for the economy and banks of Macedonia, Montenegro and Kosovo, along with their own involvement according to the program they have established. Now it is only a question of time; it has been agreed that all political and social preparations be carried out, all issues examined, the program definitely established and the proposed regulations concerning financial consolidation approved on 29 April.

Under the present conditions of inflation, the serious material and financial situation, and the illiquidity of the economy of these two republics and Kosovo, this support and solidarity, as we should now call it, of all repulics and provinces is good if it is timely. If it is further prolonged, it loses in strength and significance. For this to be further delayed is unjustified.

The question of a solution for Feni is being prepared. This will be proposed separately by the FEC in the coming month, as has been agreed in the Federation. It is a question of regulating the issues relating to the complex of debt repayments and other questions of dinar and foreign currency repayments.

In this serious economic situation and certain disturbances in our development, in the stagnation of self-management, antisocialist activity and anticommunist campaigns are increasing. This should not be underestimated, but nor should importance be attached

Everything that has been manifested via certain documents, such as the memorandum of the Serbvian Academy of Sciences, NOVA REVIJA, the solidarity fund, various memoirs, and historical articles, speaks of various forces and ideologies opposing the LC policies, and fighting for their place and position. They are all more or less collaborating, at least on the basic issue, the struggle against this nonaligned socialist self-managing Federal Yugoslavia. Nationalism is their common platform, the advance guard and axis of their counterrevolutionary activity.

In this sense no nationalism should be underestimated. They appear as champions of their own nation and people, and as interpreters of their authentic interests, but they forget that it is democracy, in which the working man decides on the conditions and results of his labor, manages the means of production, holds power and administers social affairs, that creates national democracy and the real interests of the working man.

Discussing the forthcoming session of the LCY Central Committee, which is devoted to ideological questions, Renovica said that it is necessay to carry out preparations for this in the LC's of the republics and provinces and in the LC in the Yugoslav People's Army. This would make it possible, first, in such a broad debate, to identify all the differences, phenomena, and problems in the ideological sphere that exist in all areas of our development, socioeconomic relations, political system, the role of the party in the present conditions of the struggle against antisocialist phenomana, and on this basis strengthen our unity in the struggle for the implementation of the LC program and decisions of the 13th LCY Congress.

Milanko Renovica devoted the final part of his speech to Yugoslavia's international position, foreign policy and relations with neighboring countries. He stated that cooperation with neighboring countries is very good and that is developing successfully in all directions. Naturally we must overcome certain problems that manifest themselves in our mutual interests and on the well-known principles of equality, non-interference, mutual interest, sovereignty, territorial integrity, good-neighborliness and openness.

We must work for all issues of our relations with our neighbors to be examined on the basis of equality and in the spirit of our policy of national equality, which also implies our commitment and concern for the position and development of the national minorities of members of some of our nations in these countries. By doing this we contribute to their being a bridge of cooperation and rapprochement between nations and countries in the development of good-neighborly cooperation.

Today it is necessary for Yugoslavia and for everyone in the Balkans and in Europe to strengthen good-neighborliness, to strenghten peace, and to turn the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation, a zone of security, a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

KOSOVO LC ASSESSES EVENTS IN EARLY 1970'S

LD202057 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1227 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Pristina, 20 Apr (TANJUG) -- At today's session, the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium ratified the political information about some of the causes, the nature of and the consequences of the political events in the Provincial Committee at the beginning of the 1970s, when Jovo Sotra, Milos Sekulovic and Kadri Reufi were removed from the Provincial Committee.

The information stresses that even the lack of vigilance and a liberalist attitude to Albanian nationalism had manifested themselves, the danger of Albanian nationalism was underestimated, and it had also penetrated into the ranks of the LC, and even into its leadership. It was in such circumstances and in such an atmosphere that Jovo Sotra, Milos Sekulovic, Kadri Reufi and a number of others set in motion specific issues linked with the topical political situation in the province, called for these to be examined in detail and for an overall assessment to be made of them, and pointed to certain specific manifestations of Albanian nationalism. Subsequent events confirmed that they were justified in pointing these out, as, incidentally, were a number of other cadres and members of the Provincial Committee. This was essentially a case of a clash and disagreement between these three and a group in the Provincial Committee, and not the committee as a whole, or the policy of the Kosovo LC. The political measures taken against them were neither necessary nor justified. The warnings given by Sotra, Sekulovic and Reufi were later confirmed as being in essence accurate, but they were not accepted by certain individuals who even then underestimated the danger from nationalism. Nevertheless, Sotra, Sekulovic and Reufi put forward these warnings in a somewhat one-sided way the information states -- and ignored certain manifestations of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism.

The political platform of Kosovo gave a principled response to the essence of the trends and errors of this period, linked to the events of 1981; and the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium therefore considers that there is no need to return to that issue, but rather it is necessary to deal first and foremost with the urgent issues, tasks and problems. Broader study of the circumstances and details at the beginning of the 1970s must be left to history.

TRIAL OF HOSTILE ALBANIAN GROUP OPENS IN PEC

LD201256 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1240 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Summary] Pec, 20 Apr (TANJUG) -- Today in the Pec District Court the trial started of a group of 10 people charged with the criminal act of association with the aim of hostile activity. Members of the group belonged to the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of the Kosovo Albanians whose aim is that Kosovo should have the status of a republic. Members of the group distributed hostile leaflets.

KOSOVO COUNCIL DISCUSSES EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

AU171639 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Chaired by Nazmi Mustafa, the Executive Council of the Autonomous Socialist Province of Kosovo examined a report on the implementation of the policy of employment in the province in 1986 and in the first few months of the current year. The number of those awaiting employment by the end of 1986 was 124,108, and this was increased by a further 2,111 in the current year. The number of those employed in the social sector at the end of the previous year was 215,211, which is an increase of 3.5 percent over 1985. [passage omitted] The council noted that the question of the employment of graduates was also not satisfactory. Thus, only 1,173 graduates have been employed this year, that is, 507 -- or 27 percent -- fewer than in 1985. Slightly better results were noted with regard to female employment: 3,131 women were employed during the previous year, bringing the percentage of women employed in the social sector to 22.3 percent.

VII.	WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
VIII.	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT; contents include: International Affairs Inter-African Affairs Central Africa Burundi Cameroon Central African Republic Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon Rwanda Sao Tome & Principe Zaire East Africa Djibouti Ethiopia Kenya Somalia Tanzania Uganda Indian Ocean Comoros Madagascar Mauritius Seychelles Southern Africa Angola Botswana Lesotho Malawi Mozambique Namibia Republic of South Africa Reunion Swaziland Zambia Zimbabwe Western Africa Benin Burkina Faso Cape Verde Islands The Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Ivory Coast Liberia Mali Niger Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone Togo

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